*The China Weekly*

# REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

*November 19, 1938*

## Nazis Discredit Germany

AN EDITORIAL

★

## Japan's Military Control

BY H. C. H.

★

## Japan's Anti-Russian Drive

★

## U.S. Voters and the Orient

★

## Japan Dams the Yangtsze

THIRTY CENTS A COPY (In Shanghai) FORTY CENTS ELSEWHERE

Volume 86 Number 12

*Here's Eastman's*

*Newest Miniature*

*"STILL" Camera*

**KODAK RETINA II**

**IT'S A PERFECT COMPANION FOR YOUR HOME MOVIE CAMERA**

Kodak Retina II is the last word in Eastman fine cameras—a precision instrument that will keep the most capable home movie camera proud company. Let your Kodak dealer show you how completely it will fill your "still" requirements—in sharp black-and-white negatives and in full-color Kodachrome transparencies.

MANY UNUSUAL FEATURES

Retina II has coupled coincidence-type range finder, body shutter release, and locking device to prevent double exposures. There are two models, giving a choice of two exceptional lenses—Anastigmat f.2.8 and f.2.0—both geared to the Compur-Rapid shutter (1 to 1/500). Uses Kodak "SS" and Infra-Red Film (36 exposures)....Panatomic and Super X (18 or 36 exposures)....Kodachrome (18 exposures.) In daylight loading magazines.

*only* **EASTMAN** *makes the* **KODAK**

**EASTMAN KODAK CO.**

185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Hongkong-Tientsin

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

**RADIOGRAMS**

**"Via RCA"**

RADIO IS THE QUICKEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES. . . .

In CHINA file your messages "RCA"

(R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

**R.C.A. Communications, Inc.**

(A Radio Corporation of America Service)

HEAD OFFICE FOR CHINA:— TEL. NO.
201-202 Sassoon House, Shanghai 19251

AGENCIES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tientsin: | 65 Consular Road | Tel.: 31430 |
| Hankow: | San Peh Building | Tel.: 21774 |
| Hongkong: | Dina House | Tel.: 30692 |

妙品 潔齒

五洲大藥房發行

AN EXCELLENT DENTAL CREAM

●

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, LTD.

# What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

## Chaos in Utopia

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

I have just returned to Shanghai after a period of four days spent in the former capital of Chinese National Government, Nanking, and I found the following: Why did the Japanese flatly refuse to permit foreign businessmen and missionaries to go to the occupied areas even for an inspection trips? The reply is simple: "Japan wants to monopolize the whole China trade. Japan does not want foreign Powers to trade with the Chinese!"

The war against foreigners and their works in China is already on and is being pushed ahead by the Japanese Imperial Army. It is still not too late for the interested Powers to take an immediate actions, otherwise they will loss their interests that they have built up during laborious decades and the ousting of their nationals from Asia by Japan! Delay means "defeat." In Hsia-Kuan (Nanking's harbor), I noticed not less than seven Japanese river steamers (300 to 1000 tons each) unloading their cargoes (piece goods, matches, salted-fish and salt). And truck after truck were delivered to the Japanese shops in Tai-ping Road, later to be distributed to their agents in the nearby villages. No one will deny their rights to go and do business but can the Japanese Government, with any slighter justification, deny the right of others to go and do also?

In Nanking, corner of the Chung Shan and Taiping Roads, the following SHOCKING Chinese slogans (painted on the walls with white and Red colors, 3 feet by 2½ feet high characters) could be seen:—

1. Japanese Imperial Army is fighting Chiang Kai-shek and his government; not the Chinese.
2. Great Britain, America and Russia are our real enemies.
3. Buy Japanese goods.
4. Foreigners are thieves and trouble makers.
5. Asia for Asiatics!

I am told that students are being taught "to hate foreigners." The foregoing slogans could be seen in every class rooms of all the schools in Nanking and surrounding villages! Every morning the students were forced to "kow-tow" to the pictures of the Japanese Emperor and Empress! Business in Nanking is very good. Ninety-seven per cent of the goods now on sale in shops and stalls in Nanking, is of Japanese manufacture. The Japanese forced the shopkeepers and civilians to accept Japanese military "notes." In dealing with them, the Chinese must pay with the Chinese National Currency! If the Chinese refused to accept their military "notes," they would be severly punish by the Japanese military authorities. Every one must have passes from the Japanese Military authorities, (cost is $5.00 Chinese National Currency). Without the said passes, they would be mal-treated and shot. Slapping and kicking the Chinese are the Japanese action routine! Unless the foreigners take immediated action, there will be no more room for their business in China!

RUINED BUSINESS MAN

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1938.

## Navy's With Us

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

A batch of your very valuable **China Weekly Review** just arrived. I agree with our mutual friend, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, former commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, that we get more explanatory news out of the **Review** than any publication dealing with China that I've yet come across.

H. M.

Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 26, 1938.

## Soldier Tots

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

After reading your publication, "Japan's War on Foreign Business in China," I've decided that by sending a copy of this to some of my inquisitive friends in the States, I can give them a clearer understanding of what is going on here than I can by writing letters ..... We witnessed an interesting sight today. On the playground at the Primary School we found all children from kindergarten to the eighth grade dressed in military uniforms, complete in every detail—regulation pack, carrying hand grenades and small carbines. Two companies spent recess and regular recreation periods drilling under the supervision of the physical education teacher and local military officer. Their work looked as efficient as any I've seen by other students in China. There were no girls present, but I was told they were receiving the same kind of training. All primary schools in this Province are so organized and the children are all dressed in complete uniforms. The object, I was told, was to keep up the spirit and moral of the regular troops, to impress the common people and instill in the minds of the children the duty before them and train them for action as soon as they are old enough. This is the first time in the eight provinces I've traveled through this summer that I've seen military training for children of the primary schools.

COLUMBIAN.

South of Yangtsze, Nov. 6, 1938.

## Things to Come

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

Following the withdrawal of Chinese military forces from Canton and Hankow, General Chiang Kai-shek issued, on October 31, a lengthy message to the people of China, in which he explained, in considerable detail, the fixed policy of the Chinese government with

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
*Formerly Millard's Review*
Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"
J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*
EARL A. SELLE, *Assistant Editor* HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Editorial Dept.*
*Advertising Dept.:* TRYHON V. KU S. GRUENBERG
F. K. CHAO, *Business Dept.*

## Index for November 19, 1938

**Editorial Paragraphs**

Nazis Discredit Germany by their Atrocities Against Jews ..... 367
"I couldn't believe such thinks could occur"—F. D. R. 369
Tokyo worries about wild dogs "Which act Disgracefully" ..... 369

**Special Articles**

War Office to Control China Affairs Boards *by H. C. H.* 370
Japan Driving Russian Population Out of Manchuria, Says Writer ..... 375
American Elections Not Expected to Affect Orient Policy ..... 379
Japan Tells Foreign Powers Yangtsze Is Closed to Commercial Shipping ..... 380
Flames Sweep Changsha, Hankow as Japanese Continue Advance ..... 383
Wealthy Chinese Are Asked to Aid Lowly Refugees *by T. S. Young* 384

**Departments**

What People Are Saying ..... 365
Outstanding Events in the Sinou-Japanese War .... 385
Who's Who in China ..... 387
Men and Events ..... 388
New Books of Interest in the Far East ..... 391

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. ADD $3.00 COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. ERMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL—TO HANKOW AND ELSEWHERE IN CENTRAL, WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE IS $28 A YEAR OR $15 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES. COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

respect to the present war and exhorted the people to fight more bitterly and resolutely in order to achieve a final victory. This message is important in that not only it gives the people to understand the significance of the war so that they may make a bigger sacrifice in face of the present crisis, but also it conveys to them a concrete idea of how the war is to be conducted in the future, especially following the fall of Canton and Hankow when big positional warfare has been relegated to a relatively insignificant position. Hence, what has been described in this message is, in fact, a shadow of the things to come in this part of the world in the next 10 or 20 years. All who wish to know what will become of this great nation will do well to read his illuminating message.

SHAO YENG-CHING

Shanghai, Nov. 14, 1938.

*A Lady alone . . .*

ENJOYS THE LUXURY OF AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL SERVICE

When your trip is arranged for you, down to the least detail, you can relax assured of the safety of the funds you are taking—provided they are in American Express Travelers Cheques.

They come in convenient U.S. $10, $20 and $50 denominations and may be had in pounds or German Travelmarks as well.

American Express Travelers Cheques are negotiable everywhere and are recoverable in case of loss.

DIAL 16278

•

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

158 Kiukiang Road Telephones 16276-8

THIS ROOFING STOPS 2 KINDS OF LEAKS

They are the leaks in your roof that cause leaks in your pocketbook.

This Texaco Roll Roofing will stop both. It's made right for long, hardweather service, year in and year out protection and economy. Come in, let us show you actual samples.

THE TEXAS CO. (CHINA) LTD.

12 The Bund Tel. 11566

密勒氏評論報
The China Weekly
REVIEW
Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 86 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, November 19, 1938 | Number 12

## NAZIS DISCREDIT GERMANY BY THEIR ATROCITIES AGAINST JEWS

IF the murder of the German Embassy Secretary, Herr Ernst von Rath, was the result of an international Jewish plot to weaken the relations between Germany and other European powers, as alleged by Dr. Josef Goebbels, Reichs Minister of Propaganda, then the so-called international Jews have grounds for congratulating themselves on their success. The Nazis, by their outrages perpetrated upon a defenseless minority within their own population, have succeeded in not only weakening the relations between Germany and other states, but have succeeded at the same time in making Germany the scorned among nations and Germans the object of universal disgust.

Nazi reactions to the murder of a German diplomat by a demented Polish Jewish youth whose family had been persecuted in Germany, confirmed the general belief that there is in Germany a dangerous class of ruthless men who have succeeded in obtaining mastery of the State. Nazi atrocities, perpetrated with the undoubted connivance of the police and higher authorities, have confirmed in the minds of intelligent persons of all nationalities and races that the group now in control of Germany acknowledges only the law of Germany's right to prevail by force of arms.

These men, who know no law except that of the gun, club or whip have succeeded in harnessing Germany to a mighty fighting machine which has become, in a few brief years, an international menace. As pointed out in the book, "Insanity Fair," by Douglas Reed, the menace of the Nazi has been drawn to the life a hundred times in non-Jewish literature—in Heinrich Mann's *Der Untertan*, in Remarque's *All Quiet*, in Peter Martin Lampel's *Outlaws*, in Wolfgang Langhoff's *Rubber Truncheon*, and many others.

By utilizing the slogans that Germany had been betrayed, "stabbed in the back," by Jews and Marxists —the dejected war weary population of Germany has permitted the elements in their population which were responsible for conditions which brought about the World War, to again regain control of their State. In consequence the conviction is growing everywhere that President Woodrow Wilson and other humanitarians made a serious mistake when they prevented the actual occupation of Germany by the Allied Armies. Recent developments with regard to the Czechoslovakians and present developments within Germany have supported the now, almost universal feeling, that a fatal error was made when the Allied statesmen and military leaders at Paris left a doubt in the German mind that Germany had been defeated. All of the reactionary elements in the German state which were opposed to democratic development, were permitted to play on the nation's jaded nerves with the refrain, "You didn't lose the war, you were stabbed in the back by Jews and Marxists, they are bleeding you white to pay the foreigner."

There is deep interest in China in these developments in Germany for several reasons: First, there is the Nazi alliance with Japan, announcedly directed against Russia, but, aside from the seizure of Chinese resources, Japan's real objective is anti-British, anti-French and anti-American similar to the Nazi program in Europe and elsewhere.

Second, in point of interest in the Far East, is the presence in Shanghai and other Chinese ports of many thousands of Oriental Jews, of whom more than 5,000 reside in Shanghai alone. Also, not to be overlooked is the extensive Jewish strain in sections of China where large populations of Jews have been absorbed into the general population. The saying that "only a Chinaman can beat a Jew," has a sound background in the fact that this, apparently, is the only place were Jews have not been able to preserve their identity, but in many cases have become Chinese.

An added, and more recent reason for local concern at Nazi activities, is the dumping here by the German and Italian steamship lines of large numbers of Jewish refugees from Austria who must be supported here in addition to the Chinese refugee colony which exceeds 100,000 victims of Japanese aggression. Aside from the Tokyo War Office clique, Hitler is probably the greatest creator of refugees that the world has seen since the Middle Ages.

Japan's recent creation here of a Fascist or so-called "anti-comintern" center, among criminal elements in the White Russian community, which has anti-Semitism as a chief objective, is a further reason for apprehension due to the allied political activities of the Japan-Nazi-Fascist bloc.

In the Far East many observers, particularly Chinese see a striking similarity between the German violence against Jews and the Japanese atrocities against the Chinese residents of Seoul, capital of Korea in 1931 which preceded the Japanese invasion of China's Manchurian provinces. In the case of the Korean atrocities, hired Japanese gangsters smashed, robbed and burned Chinese shops and massacred nearly 500 members of the Chinese community.

Sympathetic feeling aroused by recent German appeals on behalf of her minorities abroad were turned to disgust by German treatment of a defenseless minority within the borders of their own domain. As stated by the *New York Times*, "The Western Powers recently acquiesced to bloodless victories as a prelude to European appeasement, but instead they were a prelude to scenes on which no man can look without shame." Al Smith, former Governor of New York and ex-candidate for President called attention to the fact that Hitler's challenge

was not against the Jewish people alone, but also against Catholics, Protestants " and everybody else."

Motives for the officially-condoned, if not secretly encouraged, atrocities against Jews, have been attributed as a gesture against British policy in support of the Jews in Palestine, a motive largely confirmed by vicious attacks on British activities in Palestine by the officially-controlled German press where allegations have been made that dead Arabs now number 1,089 and those still living "would be grateful for such humane treatment as that accorded German Jews."

According to *United Press* from London, the belief prevailed in the British capital that the Nazi pogrom and attacks on British political leaders were the beginnings of a Nazi campaign to prepare the Germans for new Reich undertakings either at home or abroad. Diplomatic circles in London were convinced that the Berlin riots as well as those elsewhere in the Reich were not merely spontaneous and that Hitler's recent attacks against British leaders such as Eden and Churchill were not merely reflections of his personal irritation over Britain's intervention in the Czechoslovakian issue. This was indicated in the attempt of Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels to link the assassination of the German diplomatic secretary as a part of an international plot against the Reich. It was feared that this drive to create a higher anti-Jewish atmosphere and link it with international plotting, presaged German initiative in the foreign field a few months from now.

The *London Times* said that "no foreign propagandist, bent on blackening Germany before the world, could outdo the tale of burnings and beatings, of blackguardedly assaults on innocent people, which disgraced Germany. . . . Either the German authorities were party to the outbreak or their powers over public order and a hooligan minority were not what they claimed to be."

Of significance in connection with this statement in the *London Times* was a statement in the German *Transocean* service from Berlin on Nov. 10 which declared, " The demonstrators obeyed the orders of the traffic police in full discipline."

Preceded by official warnings in the press that outsiders should not interfere and that it was a problem for Germany to solve by herself, the Nazi-dominated German Government proceeded to enact laws and adopt measures which in a sense disclosed at least one major motive for the crimes: German Jews were ordered to pay a fine of 1,000,000,000 marks to the State for the murder of the Embassy secretary in Paris. This amounted to a direct levy on the property of all Jews, the news reports stating that Jews were presented with printed slips showing the proportion of the " fine " which they were required to pay. In addition the Jews were compelled to pay for repairing their own property which had been smashed, burned and looted by Nazi gangsters.

Other measures against Jews, the like of which have not been seen in Europe for centuries, included:

Forced sale of Jewish property to Aryans.

Forced closure of shops, the fronts of which were placarded with signs stating, " in process of Aryanization."

Orders (in Munich) for Jews to leave the city within 24 to 48 hours, later rescinded after many had already left the city.

Jewish attendance at German theaters, concerts, cinemas and newspapers are prohibited.

Jews prohibited from possessing weapons.

Jewish children not permitted to enter Aryan schools.

Jews not permitted to visit other theaters, dancing performances, exhibitions or entertainments of any kind.

Estimated that more than 50,000 Jews were taken to concentration camps. At Frankfort-on-the-Main all Jewish men between the ages of 18 and 70 who are German subjects, were taken to concentration camps. Some Jewish women " with police records " were taken into custody.

Possibility that the Ghetto system of segregation may be adopted.

All Jews prohibited from attending lectures of any kind.

Jews are forbidden, from Jan. 1, 1939, onward, to carry on any retail or export trade, to act as brokers or agents or to engage in private handicraft.

Jews are forbidden to exhibit, offer or take orders for goods or industrial products at markets, fairs or exhibitions of any kind.

Jews may not, after Jan. 1, 1939, hold a position as manager of a business of any kind. Any Jew serving as manager of a business may be discharged with 6 weeks notice.

After Jan. 1, 1939, all claims based on contracts are automatically dissolved, particularly those based on pensions and indemnification.

No Jew can serve as member of an incorporated company and all Jewish members of such companies are automatically discharged, after Dec. 31, 1938, no special notification being necessary.

Jews prohibited from the practice of medicine and the law.

Jews excluded from all associations, clubs, sports organizations and cultural societies.

Not believed (*Transocean*) that Jews will be turned out of their flats, but it is likely that in sections of the city where there is a scarcity of dwellings they will be deprived of large apartments.

Demand " voiced " in National Socialist party circles for complete segregation of Jews in all fields of activity . . . . " since 1933 considerable progress has been made in this direction."

Jews to the number of 114 had been deprived of their German nationality, up to Nov. 9, according to report of official gazette.

Reichsminister of Education issued orders (*Transocean*, Nov. 14) which are later to be enacted into laws, forbidding Jews from attending any German university—orders telegraphed to all universities to forbid Jewish students from attending lectures or even entering university grounds.

All Jewish pupils were removed from all German schools by decree of the Reichsminister of Education (*Transocean*, Nov. 15), the order stating that " after the nefarious murder in Paris, no German teacher could be expected to impart instruction to Jewish school children and it would be intolerable for German pupils to sit with Jews in the same classroom.

Racial segregation of pupils, previously only partially enforced will now be made absolute and in future Jewish pupils will only be able to attend Jewish schools.

Jewish doctors restricted to Jewish hospitals.

All Jews in Germany will be banded together into a national federation so that wealthy Jews can be required to support those of smaller means who have been thrown out of employment or are left without subsistence as a result of their expulsion from business and trade (*Transocean*).

Estimated (*Transocean*) that Jewish wealth in Germany amounts to about 8,000,000,000 marks, with an additional 3,000,000,000 marks in Austria. The fine of 1,000,000,000 marks will be charged against every Jew residing in the Reich.

Herr Walther, Funk Minister of Economics, announced (*United Press*, Nov. 15) that "thus far the German Government had taken U.S. $800,000,000 from German Jews without permitting the Jews recourse to the courts." Only one-third of Jewish businesses will be "Aryanized," the other two-thirds "will disappear entirely," stated Herr Funk. All retail and wholesale shops must close by Jan. 1. Jews must henceforth buy in Aryan shops.

Nazi atrocities against Jews and their properties, as reported since the beginning of the incidents include:

Vienna, all synagogues excepting one, destroyed . . . . at least 10,000 Jews arrested, (*Reuters*).

Vienna, Twenty-two Jews reported to have committed suicide (*Reuters*, Nov. 10) as a result of anti-Semitism.

Berlin, Synagogues burned in Eberswalde, Cottous, Brandenburg and Potsdam, (*Transocean*).

Berlin, Reports from Kassel (*Transocean*, Nov. 8) stated that demonstrating crowds smashed doors and windows of the synagogue . . . . furniture, books, documents and other articles were brought out and burned in front of the building. . . . Demonstrators then turned against a nearby house, owned by the Jewish community, destroying furniture and attacking dwellers . . . . no Jew was seriously injured . . . . similar occurrences at Bebra and Rothenburg where crowds stormed Jewish shops and residences.

Berlin, (*Reuters*, Nov. 11). The destruction of Synagogues and Jewsh stores occurred throughout the country yesterday following a renewed outburst of anti-Semitism as a result of the death of Herr von Rath, Third Secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

Jewish shops were destroyed from Koenigsberg, in the far North-West, to towns in the South-West of the Reich.

Looting was in full swing in the West End of Berlin last night.

Crowds in the well-known shopping centre of Tauenzienstrasse watched hats and coats hurled from the windows of big department stores, while Kurfurstendamm resembled a scene following an air raid or a big explosion.

There were frantic rushes to secure furs, shoes and other articles flying about in confusion.

In numerous cases individual policemen vainly tried to stop looting. The wrecking was mainly watched by silent

crowds. Only a small minority were heard applauding the damage.

A responsible official of the Propaganda Ministry told *Reuter* that the Ministry assumed responsibility for the day's occurrences. He asserted that the Ministry had no knowledge that Jewish shops had been looted.

The police, he added, would stop that.

When informed that practically every Jewish-owned shop in Berlin seemed to have been looted, he declared that if that was true, the action of the police was incomprehensible.

Not a Jewish shop escaped in Frankfurt. Even private houses were attacked and furniture thrown from windows.

Hospitals and the famous Jewish college, the Philantropin, escaped, but the former Rothschild Bank, which was also a Jewish community house, was completely destroyed and the books of its valuable library torn to bits.

The demonstrations in Frankfurt subsided following an appeal by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda.

Emil Kraemar, second partner in the Jewish banking firm of Afhaeuser, and his wife committed suicide yesterday.

Questioned about a report that Jews were being expelled, an official of the Propaganda Ministry told Reuter that Jews could not be expelled because no country was prepared to take them.

According to the official German News Agency, he Jewish department stores of Bamberger and Herz, in Leipzig, have been completely destroyed by fire.

The owners, the Agency adds, have been taken into custody on "urgent suspicion of incendiarism and insurance swindle."

In an article, "Der Angriff," organ of the Labour Front, says that "every single Jew will have to answer for the murder of Herr von Rath. The Jews will have to pay without mercy. If the Jews want to fight, they shall have it on the lines of their own doctrines: 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'."

Throughout the afternoon groups of four or five youngsters armed with wooden hammers and iron bars ran about the streets smashing shop-fronts, windows, of houses and cracked up furniture in Jewish residences . . . . Other groups of boys gathered in front of food stores snatched heaps of cheese and other foodstuffs . . . . the demonstrators were watched by silent Jews, many of whom looked anxious and grieved.

### USELESS PEOPLE!

Probably the most pointed comment on Nazi persecution of the Jews, published before the present atrocities, appeared in a paper in Havana, Cuba called the *Ultra*. The comment was brief and appeared under the heading, "A Useless People!" It read as follows,

> "Out of 38 Germans who have received the Nobel prize, no less than 12 of them were Jews out of a Jewish population of less than one percent of the total German population."

What effect this wholesale suppression of a minority element in the population which constituted almost a monopoly of the country's intelligentzia cannot yet be determined. What is happening throughout Germany is probably a duplication in thousand-fold measure of what happened in the case of Professor Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis and one of the most original of contemporary thinkers. According to Clair Price in the *New York Times Magazine*, "When the Terror descended upon Vienna with the Anschluss last March Professor Freud's passport was taken from him, his personal fortune was impounded and the entire stock of books belonging to his publishing house was destroyed . . . . Weeks of deliberate and difficult negotiations followed before news came early last June that his release had been secured and he was at last on his way to safety in London."

In thousands of other cases whre emigration was not possible, particularly in the casese of men who had been prominent in business and banking, suicide or the concentration camp were the only outlets.

## "I COULD'T BELIEVE SUCH THINGS COULD OCCUR"—F. D. R.

THE wave of indignation and disgust which swept the world when the facts regarding the German happenings became known, was most pronounced in the United States. Feelings of Americans were well summed up in the statement of President Roosevelt at Tuesday's press conference,

> "I MYSELF COULD SCARCELY BELIEVE SUCH THINGS COULD OCCUR IN THE 20TH CENTURY CIVILIZATION."

Of most significance was President Roosevelt's action in summoning Hugh Wilson, American Ambasador in Berlin, home to Washington, "with a view to gain a first hand picture of the situation in Germany." President Roosevelt carefully explained that Ambassador wilson had been summoned home, not "recalled."

Another report from Washington (*Reuter* Nov. 15) stated that the summoning of the Ambassador to Washington. "was a maneuver committing the Government to nothing specific at present, though carrying spectacular possibilities for the future."

It was explained that no note had been sent to Germany because the Nazi press control would prevent its reaching the German people, but the summoning of the Ambassador to Washington was a method of warning "which could not be disguised."

Immediate interest was centered on the Inter-Government Jewish Refugee Committee, sitting in London which was trying to solve the problem of finding a home for Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria.

Aside from demonstrations before German consulates in New York and elsewhere, and on the jetties in New York where German ships docked, there were no activities of a violent nature.

Reports through *United Press* and *Reuters* stated that the press throughout the United States unanimously condemned the Nazi outbreaks against German Jews and that editorisls, unparalleled in their bitterness since 1918 severely criticized the failure of the German Government to control hysterical young Nazis. Many papers alleged that the German Government itself had promoted the outbreaks and had made no serious attempt to bring them under control when they grew out of hand.

Prayers wers said in churches of all denominations throughout the country in behalf of the helpless victims of Nazi frightfulness. Contributions toward Jewish relief agencies were general throughout the country.

## TOKYO WORRIES ABOUT WILD DOGS "WHICH ACT DISGRACEFULLY"

THE people of the city of Tokyo are up in arms about vast armies of wild dogs which are roaming the streets, spreading disease and acting in a disgraceful manner—according to an article in the well known *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, Oct. 21.

Various methods have been adopted to suppress the evil. The Metropolitan Police Board recommended various measures, one of which somewhat resembled "economic sanctions," in that some 21,000 of the wild beasts were caught and their skins converted into drums for musical instruments, but these drastic measures were unsuccessful as many of the wild-dogs escaped and due to rapid breeding, the number quickly returned to the original figure, estimated at 30,000, which, with a similar number already registered, brought the total to 60,000.

Now the Metropolitan Police Board has decided upon more drastic measures—castration for the males, sterilization for the females—in a last desperate effort to rid the Far Eastern world of Tokyo of the menace of these wild dogs which are "spreading hydrophobia and enacting disgraceful scenes in the streets," to quote further from the *Nichi-Nichi*.

# War Office to Control China Affairs Board

BY H. C. H.

COMPLETE domination of the Japanese Army over China affairs was foreshadowed in the selection of Lt.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa as director of the recently created China Affairs Board. For almost ten months, a bitter triangular struggle was waged between Premier Prince Konoye, the War Office and the Foreign Office over the control of the Cabinet organ. Prince Konoye lost out in the struggle, while the Foreign Office sustained two casualties in the forced retirement of two Ministers, Koki Hirota and Gen. K. Ugaki. It had been Prince Konoye's intention to place the organ under the direct jurisdiction of the Cabinet with himself as president, but his plans were completely thwarted by the Army General Staff.

The China Affairs Board is generally regarded as Japan's first move in an attempt to convert China into a semi-colony similar to the status of Manchukuo.

Lt.-Gen. Yanagawa, the Army Office's selection, was commander of the Japanese Landing Force at Hangchow Bay last year. He was recalled when Gen. Iwane Matui returned to Japan. Lt.-Gen. Yanagawa's selection for the important post was understood to be based on the fact that he was a staunch supporter of the Army's more aggressive policy in China.

A Tokyo report based on information from official circles stated that it had originally been proposed to have a civilian as head of the Board, but it was finally decided that an Army man should have the job with a civilian vice-director. The importance of the post was indicated by the fact that the Director will have the same status as a Cabinet Minister.

The China Affairs Board, when established, will amalgamate all organs dealing with China in the Foreign Office, the Overseas Ministry and the China Affairs Inquiry Commission. It will have complete control over Japan's political, military, economic and cultural affairs in China. Branches of the Board will be established at Peiping, Shanghai and Tatung (Shansi). Later they will be set up in other parts of the country under occupation.

An appropriation of Yen 600,000 is included in the current budget for preliminary expenditures in connection with the establishment of the Board. It was reported that the designation, China Affairs Board" may be changed to "East Asia Board."

## Four Point Policy

The *Miyako*, influential Tokyo daily, predicted that the Japanese Government would shortly announce a Four-Point Policy regarding a "New Order in the Far East," the object being to strengthen the relationship between Japan, Manchukuo, and a "New China." Simultaneously with the announcement of this policy, the Japanese Government would officially recognize the new "Central Government" which the Japanese Army is now engaged in creating. The four-points, according to the Tokyo journal, will be based on "Cultural relationship, equality, a common anti-Comintern front and national defence, racial liberty and world peace."

Officials of the Tokyo Municipality are also promoting a "League of Asiatic cities." It was formed on Nov. 11 at a meeting of the mayors of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. Invitations were being extended to cities in China having a population of more than 200,000.

The Social Mass Party, Japan's emasculated proletarian party, also wants to help in promoting solidarity of Asia under Japanese hegemony. The Party leaders, according to *Domei* desire the formation of a "League of Asia" with a continental program, calling for termination of the Sino-Japanese conflict, creation of an economic bloc between Japan, Manchukuo, and China, and creation of an Asia bloc including India, Siam and the Philippines. The Japanese proletarian party also mapped out a five-year plan for the exploitation of North China and Central China for the benefit of Japanese labor.

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Minister-at-Large stationed at Shanghai, now visiting in Tokyo, told the Cabinet that the foreign Powers had changed their attitude toward Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as a result of the fall of Canton and Hankow. He said that previously, England, France and the United States had believed that there was no other leader except Gen. Chiang who could save the situation. But following the Japanese occupation of Canton and the Wuhan cities, Mr. Tani thought the Powers had reversed their attitude.

## Nanking Junket to Japan

A group of officials of the Nanking "Reformed" Government headed by Liang Hung-chih arrived in Japan early in the week for the announced purpose of attending a Japan-China-Manchukuo economic conference. It was believed, however, that the real object of the visit was to confer with Japanese government leaders regarding the creation of a new puppet central government and for other undisclosed objectives. At the recent meeting of the Joint Commission at Nanking, preparatory to amalgamation of the Nanking and Peiping regimes, serious disagreement again occurred between Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih over certain important issues, chiefly concerned with their relative positions in the projected all-China government and financial set-up. As a result Nanking decided to dispatch a delegation to Tokyo to appeal for support.

Nanking's group which arrived in Tokyo on Nov. 15 in a Japanese military plane consisted of Liang Hung-chih, President of the Executive Yuan; Wang Tse-hui, a Formosan, Minister of Industry; Soo Hsi-wen, ex-Ta Tao "Mayor" of Pootung; Chang Ping-hui, Vice-Minister of the Interior; and Li Hsuan-ti, Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Wang and Soo travelled on a Japanese steamer. The party was escorted by a large number of Japanese advisers and officers of the Japanese Army Special Service Section stationed in the Shanghai-Nanking area.

Nanking and "Manchukuo" may soon exchange trade commissioners, according to a *Domei* report. The Manchukuo Commissioner will establish his headquarters at Shanghai with a branch office in Nanking.

The seemingly irreconcilable conflict between Fu Siao-en, new "Mayor" of Shanghai and Soo Hsi-wen, his predecessor now serving as his secretary-general, was settled by the Japanese Army's decision to make Soo "Mayor" of Hankow. As Soo had gone to Japan, his appointment may be postponed to the end of this month. Soo probably will not return to Shanghai, but will proceed directly to Hankow from Japan.

Chen Foo-ming was appointed by Nanking as President of the reorganized Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, which will be reopened in the near future, according to Japanese report.

To raise funds for the maintenance of the Japanese Army, Nanking has ordered the collection of business taxes in all districts in Kiangsu under Japanese occupation. Business tax bureaus have already been established in Changchow, Wusih and Changshu. Other taxes such as the commodity tax and transit levy are also being enforced.

Another attempt was made by the Japanese to reorganize the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, the building of which, located on North Honan Road, was seized by "Ta Tao" agents last spring. A committee was appointed by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government under "Mayor" Fu Siao-en, to direct and supervise the reorganization, but details of the plans were not revealed.

Shang Yu-chin, head of the Yellow Way Society, now attached to Nanking as advisor, was charged with organizing a new terrorist clique called the "An Chin" religious sect, according to the *Sin Shun Pao*, Chinese language daily published by the Japanese in Hongkew.

## Wang's Niece Rebels

Denouncing her uncle as a traitor, a niece of Wang Keh-min, head of the Peiping government, escaped from Peiping in early October and went to Yunnan to volunteer her service to the National Government. Some months ago, Wang's daughter, Miss Wang Tsung-tung, a graduate of Yenching University also departed from Peiping on the pretext of going abroad to study. She disembarked at Hongkong and proceeded to Yunnan where she is studying at a university in Kunming. Miss Wang denounced her father and announced severance of all connections with him.

Japanese military authorities at Peiping have announced plans to build a grand shrine in honor of Japanese war dead in China. The shrine will occupy a large area in East City. Its construction will be financed by an appropriation from the puppet treasury.

A new specially trained police force of 1,500 men officered by Japanese, will soon take over police duties in Peiping, Tientsin and other large cities in Hopei. Besides engaging in routine police work, they will carry out operations against communists and guerillas.

## Gen. Chiang to Decide

Official quarters in Chungking announced that all questions concerning China's national policy, which are based on prolonged resistance against Japanese aggression, would henceforth be decided solely by Gen. Chiang. With reference to the work of the Government, it was stated that military affairs would continue to take precedence over diplomatic affairs. The most important proposals to be submitted to the forthcoming 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Comittee scheduled for Dec. 15 will also be subject to final approval of the Generalissimo.

Unwavering support for the Kuomintang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and for the prosecution of the campaign of resistance and national reconstruction was pledged by the Chinese Communist Party at its recent 6th plenary session in Shensi. In a message to Gen. Chiang, the Communist congress expressed gratification at the spirit of national solidarity which was manifest throughout the country in resisting Japanese invaders. With this spirit among the masses, the message said, China's ultimate victory was assured.

The Communist Party, in a statement published in the *Chieh Fang* (Emancipation), official organ, re-affirmed its acknowledgement of General Chiang's leadership and its unreserved support for the campaign of resistance under his direction.

The statement said, "In order to attain ultimate victory, we must do three things: support Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and promote closer relations between the Kuomintang

and the Communist party, oppose all puppet governments and dispel all peace rumors, promote political consciousness among the masses and enhance their confidence in the ultimate victory." The statement also declared that under the able leadership of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese people are capable of offering prolonged armed resistance to the Japanese until ultimate victory is won, so that a New China based on the *San Min Chu I*, "may be reconstructed on the scorched earth."

A joint message pledging their support for the campaign of resistance also was dispatched to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by 32 people's organizations in North China. The message stated that though they were living under Japanese oppression, the people of North China, were determined to resist the Japanese to the very end.

## All Support Chiang

Many public organizations abroad, both Chinese and foreign, have wired Gen. Chiang, assuring him of their support of the policy of continued resistance against Japanese aggression. The organizations include Chinese Patriotic Association of the United States, the China War Relief Associations of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the British International Peace Campaign Committee of London. The London message said, "We believe we speak in the name of the British people when we assure China our deepest sympathy in her struggle. China must win."

In the name of four million people of Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), the *Sinkiang Daily News*, official organ of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, telegraphed Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, pledging Sinkiang's continued support for the war of resistance. The message paid warm tribute to the Generalissimo's leadership during the past 16 months' operations against the Japanese.

An association was organized last month by China's friends in Mexico for supporting Chinese resistance. The Association planned to conduct demonstrations against Japan's encroachment on China, boycott of Japanese goods and refusal to sell goods to Japan, explusion of Japanese residents from Mexico, and the raising funds for relief of Chinese war refugees.

In connection with the recent meeting of the British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Japanese reports alleged that the British envoy participated in a series of important talks with Gen. Chiang and other nationalist leaders at Hengyang, Hunan province. Sir Archibald was scheduled to visit Chungking this week, following which he will return to Hongkong and Shanghai.

## British Are "Uneasy"

Commenting on the recent debate on the Far East in the House of Commons, the *Hsin Shu Pao*, leading Chinese daily at Chungking, said, "Judging from indications, British policy is still lingering between Tokyo and Washington." The paper pointed out that while the British people were uneasy, both Anthony Eden and his policy as well as Neville Chamberlain's realistic foreign policy, as applied to the Pacific up to the present day, had shown themselves "shaky and indecisive." Hope was expressed by the journal that recent closer bonds between England and America might lead to joint action in the Far East.

Discussing China's foreign policy, the *Shun Pao* declared that in the present war China should neither solely rely on diplomacy nor neglect diplomacy. China in the past year dreamed that the Powers would act jointly and give the aggressor a death blow, but she was disappointed. What China should do at present was to continue to seek assistance from powers friendly to her and dissuade them from helping the aggressor. China should not feel disappointed or entertain hostile attitude toward any Power, if the latter failed to satisfy her hopes and aspirations. "China's present-day diplomacy," the paper said, "does not call for reliance on other nations or exclusive alliance with any particular nation. At this moment, China should consider Japan as her only enemy and maintain friendly relations with all other countries. Thus she can convince the world that her resistance against Japan is designed to safeguard her existence and independence and that the present political system has won the support of the entire people and will not be changed."

## Moscow Sees Victory

China congratulated the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 21st Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution on Nov. 7. Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government cabled a message of felicitations to M. Kalinin, President of the U.S.S.R. Under the auspices of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, a mass meeting was held at Chungking. Presided over by Sun Fo, President of the Association, the meeting was attended by more than 5,000 people. An exhibition, depicting the various aspects of life and progress of reconstruction in Soviet Russia, is now being held at Chungking.

Writing under the caption of "After the Capture of Hankow," the *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) declared that hostilities in China had entered a new stage, but the attempts of the Japanese militarists to undermine the unity of the Chinese people had proved futile. The paper believed that the Chinese Government possessed tremendous material resources and men reserves in the Western provinces and were able to wage a protracted war against Japan. The hopes of the Japanese imperialists for immediate cessation of war and submission of China were doomed to disappointment, as a result of the strong stand taken by the People's Political Council.

The China correspondent of *Izvestia*, in a dispatch to his paper, stated that the Japanese plan of surrounding and smashing the Chinese army near Wuhan had completely failed. The Chinese troops, after effecting a withdrawal had preserved their fighting strength. The enemy, drawn far into the vast interior of the country, had begun to lose its strength and was approaching inevitable destruction.

The Japanese report that the Soviet authorities had carried out a large-scale purge in Outer Mongolia's Army was described in Moscow as "fantastic."

The 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was scheduled to be held on Dec. 15 at Chungking. Considerable importance is attached to the forthcoming congress, as many vital national issues will be discussed.

Commenting on the recent Session of the People's Political Council, the *Central Daily News*, official organ of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Chungking, emphasized that the spirit of the *San Min Chu I* was fully manifested in the resolutions adopted by the Session. The Japanese were accusing China of Bolshevization, the paper said, but there was not a single trace of Maxism in the resolutions adopted. The only aim of the resolutions was to preserve China's national independence, enforce democratic rule and promote reconstruction. The paper pointed out that the Council had not adopted any resolutions concerning China's antional policy, because national policy, based on resistance against foreign aggression, was fixed and unalterable.

## Yu Han-mou Out

In order to strengthen South China defence, the National Government decided upon reorganization of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung, has tenered his resignation in favor of Gen. Hsueh Yo, according to *Kuomin* report. Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, the well-know "Ironsides" Commander, who participated in the operations at Shanghai and along the Yangtsze valley, was prominently mentioned as successor to Gen. Wu Te-chen as Chairman of Kwangtung. It was understood that the Kwangtung provincial forces would be unified under the command Gen. Li Han-huan, formerly Garrison Commander of Swatow.

At the request of Ma Chao-chun, member of the C.E.C., the National Government has decided to appropriate $3,000,000 for urgent relief of war refugees in Kwangtung. Mr. Ma was formerly Mayor of Nanking. He is now inspecting the war zone in Kwangtung.

Japanese reports alleged that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, former commander of Kwangtung provincial forces, was planning a new puppet government in South China. The reports implicated two well-known Chinese bankers Y. M. Chien and Tu Yueh-sheng as supporter of Chen. According to a Tokyo dispatch, peace maintenance commissions have been set up in many districts in Kwangtung under Japanese occupation.

The 72nd anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic, was commemorated on Nov. 12 at a memorial service at Chungking. Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government was the principal speaker. He recalled the chief events in the revolutionary career of the late leader and paid a high tribute to his spirit of self-sacrifice and perseverance in carrying out the national revolution. Referring to the present national emergency, Chairman Lin said that the campaign of resistance also called for self-sacrifice and perseverance on the part of the entire people. The stiff resistance in the past 16 months proved that these noble qualities were present among the Chinese and therefore the campaign of prolonged resistance would undoubtedly be crowned with success.

The Chinese community in Shanghai observed the anniversary as a national holiday with the flying of Kuomintang flags throughout the International Settlement and French Concession. The only exceptions were the Customs and the Post Office where the old republican 5-barred flag was flown.

Shanghai Kuomintang Headquarters issued a lengthy manifesto, urging Chinese residents of Shanghai to maintain their morale, contribute to the cause of the National Government, and boycott Japanese goods.

The *Wen Hui Pao*, British-registered Chinese daily in Shanghai declared "Dr. Sun devoted his life to the revolutionary cause. He overthrew Manchu rule and warded off alien aggression. His unfinished task is now being carried on by the entire Chinese people in accordance with his Will. In celebrating his birthday anniversary, we must ask ourselves whether we have faithfully discharged the duties entrusted to us."

Wang I-tang, well-known Chinese philanthropist, died at Shanghai on Nov. 12 at the age of 72, shortly following his arrival from Hongkong. Mr. Wang left Shanghai for Hongkong in November of last year, when the Chinese troops were withdrawan from the city. The main reason for his trip to the south, despite his failing health, was that rumors were then current that the Japanese intended to make him head of a puppet government in Shanghai. Mr. Wang previously had close commercial-relations with the Japanese. Since his retirement from the service of the Japanese companies, he had been engaged in philanthropic work in Shanghai. His death was mourned by many friends, both Chinese and foreign.

# Japanese Entry Confuses Canton

(*By The Review's South China Correspondent*)

ALMOST three weeks have now elapsed since the Japanese occupation of Canton but the situation which led to the sudden collapse of the defense in the Kwangtung capital remains as obscure as the day when the Chinese troops evacuated the city.

A most significant report which I translated fully below was made to the press by a member of the Central Supervisory Committee, Mr. Liu Hau-wu, who said: "When the authorities of Canton heard that the Japanese cavalry had reached Canton suburbs there was panic among the officialdom. Officials of the Salt Revenue Administration realized the seriousness of the situation and believed that the Government would need cash for military expenditure on the afternoon of October 17. They sent $450,000 to the Provincial Treasury Department but when the money reached its destination all officials of that Department had already left their posts. (Japanese entered Canton on October 21).

Continuing the report said: "During the evacuation of Canton I witnessed an indescribable condition of confusion and panic among the refugees. There was no such thing then as order. Through my trip from Canton to Wuchow it was seen that the defenses on the West River districts was never strong. Added confusion was caused to the district authorities when they were not informed of the Canton evacuation and many local officials in the districts in the districts were at a loss of what to do."

## Disorganization

This brief report from an official whose reliability cannot be doubted indeed showed the disorganization of the government at the time when this city was captured by the Japanese. Is it any wonder then that after two weeks of the fall of Canton people in the outports still telegraphed to Hongkong asking for information about Canton not believing that Japansee had entered the city.

What disappointed the Cantonese most was the splendid performance of Cantonese troops during fighting on the Yangtsze and the subsequent poor show given in the defense of their own Canton—the cradle of the revolutionary movement and original base of the Kuomintang Army.

Today public opinion in South China and overseas is most vehement in demanding that an immediate Chinese counter-attack should be organized to retake Canton without which a stain to the good name of all Cantonese will remain.

Material loss is another tremendous blow to the Cantonese whose properties and goods in Canton City alone must amount to many millions of dollars.

The first reliable news of an imminent Chinese counter attack on Canton came from *United Press* yesterday when its Canton correspondent reported that Chinese planes raided the White Cloud Aerodrome outside Canton City and dropped pamphlets announcing the execution of General Yu Han-mou, former Canton Pacification Commissioner and the assumption of General Li Tsung-jen and Pai Tsung-hsi, Kwangsi commanders, as the new commanders in Kwangtung to counter attack on Canton by November 15. Earlier reports said that 25,000 Kwangsi troops and 100,000 Cantonese troops recalled from the Yangtsze and Kiangsi fronts will shortly commence a counter drive on Canton under the personal command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who will establish his headquarters at Shiukwan, northern Kwangtung.

Meanwhile all Chinese refugees who have evacuated Canton have declined to return despite the assurance given by the Japanese authorities in that city and the Japanese organization for the sale of cheap rice and cheap vegetables, salt and other food stuffs as an inducement. In Hongkong there is talk of a boycott by Chinese of Canton City as long as Japanese troops are in possession.

As to the condition of Canton, I received this morning a report from one who has just arrived from that city after walking the entire way to Shekki from Canton as all land, air and sea communications between Canton and Hongkong remain disrupted. The informant said: "During the day when I left Canton it was seen that numerous big buildings of Canton bund had been destroyed including the Central Hotel, the Lu Kwok Restaurant and many others. The Sun Company, the biggest departmental store on the bund, was gutted though the exterior of the cement building remained standing. It was known that before it was burned the store was looted. Numerous houses on the Bund near Shameen suffered similar fate, though some houses on the Tai Ping Road, one of the busiest hotel area of Canton from the bund to the Tai Ping Police Station remained intact. Scenes of desolation was seen on Shup Sam Hong (Canton's native bank district), Yuen Cheong Street, Hing Loong Street, Tak Hing Street, which in normal time constituted one of the busiest of Canton's centres. Japanese sentries were seen every 20 yards on the streets searching all suspicious padestrians.

## Robbery

Very few shops opened their doors and it can be said that nearly nine houses out of ten had been looted. Some of the shops put up their shutters and posted on their entrances the following notice: "No goods for sale, shop has been completely robbed." Japanese troops made use of a food store outside the Shameen Bridge as their temporary office in that locality issuing passes to the Chinese who otherwise would be searched many times even if he had to go only a short distance.

From Honam residents it was learned that the Honam Island, opposite Canton city, suffered still worse. Honam residents were robbed three times. First they were robbed by armed aliens of the ruffian class who got away with all jewels and money from all houses, secondly by the local thieves and bandits and thirdly by the refugees of the lowest class, who were driven by hunger to commit crime. In entering each house the refugees organised parties of 20 to 30 members who easily outnumbered the inmates.

Goods stolen were openly disposed off in the open markets. Foreign imported blankets worth $50 were sold for $1.50 each, an overcoast was sold for 70 cents while teak wood furnitures and debris of broken savings boxes and safes were seen everywhere, representing goods taken out from the looted houses. Numerous corpses remained unattended though many days have passed after the Japanese entry. All citizens who can pay taxes have left Canton which today remains a burned city—no better example of China's scorched policy could be found. People who remained behind were the beggars, blinds and cripples, thieves and undesirables of every description and finally the traitors who work under the Japanese and who contributed no little towards the Japanese successful entry without the firing of shots.

Hongkong, November 13, 1938.

# No Flaws Wanted

All Japanese officers and men at the front soon will be provided with razor-sharp Japanese swords as plans are now under way to inaugurate a nationwide drive to collect all available Japanese blades. The drive is sponsored by officials of the Soldier's Hall, the Army Club and the Navy Club and has the support of the War and Navy Ministries. Each sword collected, it is understood, will be closely examined for flaws and only the best will be sent to the front. The movement is already under way and approximately 300 blades have been collected. The donators include Prince Iyesato Tokugawa and Marquis Nagayuki Asano.

# Japanese Seize 4,000,000 Books

Another million books belonging to the World Book Company, Ltd., have been confiscated by the Japanese authorities, according to information released by an official of the publishing concern. The books are stated to have been seized at the company's plant, 130 Dalny Road. The seizure brings the total number of the firm's printed volumes confiscated by the Japanese during the past 30 days to more than 4,000,000, according to the official. The value of the books is estimated at more than $800,000.

In a statement made to *The China Press*, the book company executive declared that confiscation of the books by the Japanese started last June. This action reached a peak last month, he pointed out, when 170 cases, containing 3,000,000 Chinese text books, were allegedly shipped to Japan on board a Japanese steamer. The second seizure of 1,000,000 books, it is stated, was made last week. These books included school texts, fiction, dictionaries and volumes on medicine. They were printed in both the Chinese and English languages, stated the publishing house official.

The confiscation of the books was first brought to the attention of company officials several months ago. Three Chinese and one Japanese were detained by the Shanghai Municipal Police when several hundred books were found in their possession. The Japanese was handed over to the Japanese authorities while the Chinese were brought before the First Special District Court. The books were returned to the company. At that time, it was revealed that the books were being sold at old paper prices, namely $3 per picul. The looting continued, the company alleges, and the books were shipped from Shanghai to Japan by a Japanese freighter. The book company has lodged a protest against the confiscation of the volumes with the Shanghai Municipal Council. Whether S.M.C. action has been taken could not be learned, however.

At the present time, the printing plant of the World Book Company, Ltd., 130 Dalny Road, is said to be under lease to the Associated American Industries. The lease is reported to have been placed into effect last July. The American company, according to all available information on the subject, is said to be negotiating with the Japanese authorities for the restoration of the plant and return of the books. The factory, it is understood, is being used as billets by Japanese troops. The World Book Company is one of the three big Chinese publishing houses in the country and has branch establishments in many cities. It was founded in 1911.

Reports recently appearing in the local Japanese press indicated that the company was planning to merge with the Chung Hwa Book Company in an effort to cooperate in the publishing business with the "Reformed Government of Central China." Officials of the World Book Company subsequently denied the report.

# Rumor Revisal of Customs Tariffs

A fundamental change in the Chinese Maritime Customs tariff for the Japanese-occupied areas in China to take place next spring is predicted by the usually well-informed Japanese commercial paper *Chugai Shogyo*. The Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry is already preparing the new tariff rates for those Chinese areas, and is discussing them with Japanese export circles in Osaka, the paper adds.

The chief consideration for the introduction of the new tariff will be the establishment of the Japan-Manchuria-China economic bloc, according to the same source. The tariff rates of 1931 upon which the bogus customs tariff now in force in the Japnaese-controlled territories of China, including Shanghai, was largely based are being considered by the *Chugai Shogyo* as "already out of date."

## Mr. Hall-Patch

High Chinese financial officials in Hongkong this week were watching with misgivings the activities of Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch, commercial adviser to the British Embassy in China. They allege that he is negotiating with the Japanese authorities regarding the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping and Dairen. It was said that Mr. Hall-Patch is known to have conducted recently a series of conversations with Sir Robert Craigie, British ambassador to Japan, allegedly in connection with Chinese currency problems.

Measures are being taken by authorities to stem the outflow of currency from "Manchukuo" and the Kwantung Leased Territory, according to despatches from Changchun. These will involve the tightening of "Manchukuo's" Exchange Control Law and of the foreign exchange control regulations in force in the Kwantung Leased Territory. The main steps contemplated are:—

1. Exchange transactions in "Manchukuo" and the Kwantung Leased Territory may be conducted only by foreign exchange banks.
2. The limit of currency that may be taken out of the country by travelers is to be reduced from Yen 1,000 to Yen 500.
3. Remittances of yen and of "Manchukuo" and foreign currency are to be subjected to licensing.
4. The limit of personal remittances sent abroad without licensing is to be reduced from Yen 200 to Yen 100 per annum.

To keep in line with the financial measures being adopted in Japan, the Peiping authorities are drafting measures for currency control in North China, according to the Chinese press. Such currency control measures are being considered in view of the yen-"yuan" bloc and when promulgated, their execution will be entrusted with the "Federal Reserve Bank of China," the central bank under the pjurisdiction of the Provincial Government, adds the Chinese press.

## U.S. Parleys

Monetary negotiations between the Chinese Governments' financial mission headed by Mr. K. P. Chen and officials of the U.S. Treasury Department were temporarily in recess this week. Although it was said that the negotiations had not been completed, the recess was declared so that the Chinese group might visit New York where it is reported they will confer with important banking and industrial groups regarding loans, credits and possible purchases of supplies in the U.S.

During the past few days here in Washington the Chen group are understood to have held several important conferences with Mr. Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank. Nothing decisive has yet resulted from these conferences.

# Refugees Leave Nantao Zone

The five refugee shelters in Nantao, created by the "Nantao Autonomous Commission" last January were disbanded Nov. 11, as the last 609 inmates departed. Before their departure, the refugees "were given funds for rehabilitation by the Nantao District Office of the "Shanghai Municipal Government;" the amounts varying according to their ages.

All inmates above 15 years of age were given $5 each, while those who had families were given sums ranging from $20 to $60, the report added. The shelters were set up last January to care for the tremendous number of refugees unhoused in the Jacquinot zone—the founder of which, Fr. Jacquinot, returned to Shanghai from Hankow by plane Nov. 14. The shelters were located in five former primary schools there, and at one time reportedly housed more than 6,000 persons.

Meantime, over 100,000 people are absolutely destitute in villages and towns near Shanghai, including Paoshan, Kating, Tachang, Chuansha, Nanhwei, Fengshien, Sungkiang, Kingshan, and Chinpu. As no relief of any kind is being given to these people, it is feared that serious trouble will happen when the cold weather approaches.

To secure warm clothing for about 40,000 refugee children and stranded street children in Shanghai this winter, the campaign under the auspices of the National Child Welfare Association of China is continuing until Nov. 21.

Backed by the co-operative efforts of the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association, the Federation of the Charitable Organizations of Shanghai and the Shanghai International Relief Committee, the campaign has been carried on by the association for the past four days with encouraging results. Since the inauguration of the campaign, the association has already secured a total amount of $2,045.32 as contribution towards the clothing funds from members and friends of the association, schools and churches, firms and shops.

In addition, 1,101 pieces of clothing, including new and old garments for children, were received by the headquarters of the association. The children of the different centres and camps of the association are now working hard to remake and to put in order the donated garments, under the supervision of their teachers.

According to a leading Chinese merchant in America, who arrived here recently, a total of U.S.$5,000,000 has been contributed by Chinese living in America to the Chinese government, since the outbreak of hostilities on July 7, 1937. In addition large sums of Liberty Bonds and other national salvation gold bonds have been subscribed by these overseas, it is stated. According to a resolution adopted by the Chinese organizations in America, every Chinese will subscribe to U.S.$5 worth of bonds every month, in adds.

## Batavia Chinese Donate

A movement has been launched by overseas Chinese in Batavia for contribution of guinine to their fatherland for meeting the increasing demand for medical aids in war areas, according to word received from the Chinese Consulat General in Batavia. The campaign stated to have been launched in response to a telegraphic request from Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission. Within a few days after the start of the drive, more than 10,000,000 tablets of quinine, valued at about $123,000 Chinese currency, were collected.

Indicative of his profound sympathy toward China's armed resistance, Mahatma Gandhi, leader in India, has donated an ambulance of the latest design to China. The ambulance, which was purchased from the Ford Company at a price of $6,000 is stated to have already arrived in Hongkong and will be shortly transported into the interior.

# Ex-Spy of Japan Publishes Book

ONE of the most damning indictments of Japan's so-called "culture" and Japan's barbarism in China is found in "Secret Agent of Japan," by Amleto Vespa, published recently by Victor Gollancz Ltd., London.

Mr. Vespa waves aside Japan's claims to a "higher civilization," with something more than just a mere sneer. In his book, in which he admits that the writing of it might cause him to be "bumped off," Mr. Vespa attempts to remove Japan's thin disguise. For this bias against the Japanese the Italian-born ex-spy apparently has good cause. As to his credentials, most readers are unable to judge, but that his diary contains nothing but diabolic truth is the opinion of Edgar Snow, newspaperman and author of "Red Star Over China," publisher *Victor Gollancz*, and *Manchester Guardian* China Correspondent H. J. Timperley.

Says Timperley: "Mr. Vespa's remarkable story must be accepted as authentic." Snow thinks: "It should create an international sensation." But the Japanese Embassy in London after the book was published stated: "We have never heard of Mr. Vespa."

Amleto Vespa was born in Aquila, Itlay, in 1888. At 22 he joined the Mexican revolutionary army, was twice wounded and attained rank of Captain. For years he travelled the East as a freelance journalist, in 1916 joined the Allied Intelligence Service, and four years later became adviser to Manchuria's warlord Marshal Chang Tso-lin. In Chang's Secret Service Vespa was detailed to stop arms smuggling and white slave traffic. For the first activity he was stabbed in the chest by an Italian, and in the course of his work for the second he had to assent to murder more than once. Of the Russian refugees who escaped to the Far East from Bolshevik wrath, 90 per cent. settled in Manchuria, and of these nine-tenths were destitute. White-slavers followed like birds of prey, and fell on Mukden, Harbin, and other centers to pluck the best-looking girls.

Vespa's chief, Chang Tso-lin, was assassinated, and on February 5, 1932, Japanese troops marched into Harbin, Russia-built city of 100,000 Russians and 200,000 Chinese. By plan, thousands of Russian refugees came out into the streets waving Japanese flags and shouting "Banzai!" Russian girls give bouquets and kisses to the Japanese soldiers. Reason: the Japanese had promised to make Manchuria a White Russia republic. The awakening came promptly, alleges Vespa. Within a few weeks thousands of Russians were fleeing south to China. Others were gaoled or murdered. Hundreds of young Russians girls were assaulted by Japanese soldiers. In Manchukuo today every Japanese with a claim to position maintains one or two Russian concubines. Directly the 150,000 Japanese soldiers had settled down, "advisers" arrived from Tokyo. Most of them were criminals—crooks and adventurers, smugglers, sellers of narcotics, brothel-keepers. This underworld gentry constituted 95 per cent. of the Japanese in Manchuria."

Soon after the Manchukuoan conquest

was complete, Vespa was forced to join the Japanese secret service. His wife and 14-year-old daughter were held as hostages while he want secretly to work.

Equally diabolical is the systemtic drugging of conquered populations alleged by the author. Within a few months after the Japanese invasion, states he, all Manchuria was infested with the evil. In Mukden, Harbin, Kirin, there is no street without its opium dens and narcotic shops. Morphine, cocaine and heroin addicts need only knock at the door of a drug haunt and a small peephole opens. The customer bares his arm, places a 20 cent piece in the palm of his hand and thrusts it through the hole. The den-owner quickly takes the coin and gives his customer a shot in the arm. Each addict gets a bonus for every new victim he brings along. Since the Japanese arrival, thousands of Russians in Harbin have become drug-crazed, and each day bodies of addicts are found in the streets. Twenty per cent of the population now earn their living from the trade.

Reasons Vespa: "To kill people with bullets, bombs and shells, costs money: but to kill them with drugs, and to reap large profits thereby, is not only good business but also brilliant military strategy." A Japanese convicted of taking a habit-forming drug is, however, given a five-year sentence.

After five years' service under the Japanese, during which Vespa claims he was the only white who knew the atrocities being perpetrated, he sensed that his time had come. Gradually the net closed round him, and he was discovered to have given valuable help to Chinese irregulars, At his wife's suggestion he fled by plane. He went to meet his family on a Japanese boat at Shanghai saw them being arrested while he managed to escape from the ship. For months his wife was imprisoned. In efforts to make her talk. Japanese tormenters paraded before her successions of tortured women, many with their finger-nails torn off. Towards the book's end she gives her own testament as to the turth.

Believing he courts death with his astonishing book, Amleto Vespa offers the prophecy: "As this is being written they have 1,000,000 soldiers in China; millions of innocent peoples are being slaughtered. But the real torture and rape of a people is just beginning."

The book, of course, has been banned from Japan. Strangely enough, however, a few copies have managed to find their way into Shanghai. At the same time, Mr. Vespa's whereabouts is reportedly of deep concern to Japanese agents.

## Ruling Coming on Spaniards' Case

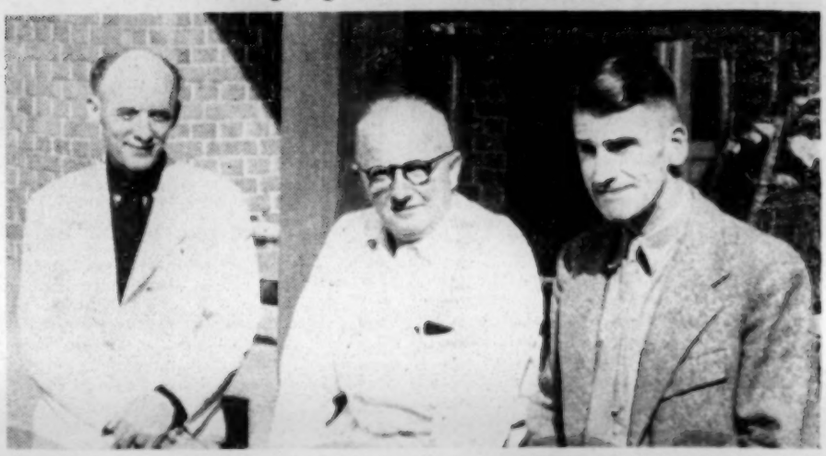
Judgment will be given Nov. 19 in the action brought by the China Realty Company against the Augustinian Procuration and the China Motion Picture Finance Association for $700,000 and interest and legal fees, in connection with an alleged mortgage. According to evidence given before the First Special District Court Nov. 14, Father P. Cerezal, representing the Procuration, threatened to use force to eject a summons server, Attorney L. C. Yang, when process service was attempted.

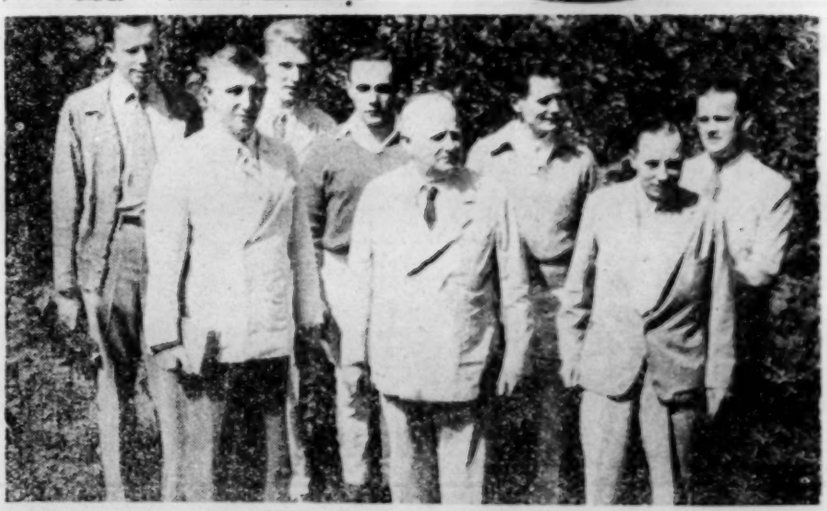
Attorney Yang asked the Judge to proceed with the case in the absence of Father Cerezal, who has claimed Italian nationality whereas it was declared by the plaintiffs that the mission was Spanish, and, therefore, subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. After producing various volumes indicating that the Augustinian Procuration was a Spanish Mission. Mr. Yang referred t oa power of attorney produced by Dr. O. Fische (previously for the defense, but withdrawn on Monday by the Defendants). In the power of attorney, declared Mr. Yang, it was provided that Father Cerezal was appointed by the Mission in Madrid. Th three priests heading the Mission were Spanish, and were still residing in Madrid. The application against the China Motion Picture Finance Association was dismissed.

## Raise Franco Flag

When the Japanese forces entered Yochow they were greeted by a flag of the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain raised by Spanish priests over their mission building, *Dantei* reported. The Spanish fathers concealed their nationality and pretended to be Frenchmen prior to the Japanese occupation because they feared persecution by Chinese authorities who were opposed to the Franco regime, the dispatch said.

## Chungking and Yunnanfu Staffs





**(Upper) left to right: Willys Ruggles Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy, Chungking; American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson; Capt. Evans F. Carlson. (Center) The American Embassy at Chungking; Paul Walter Meyer, Consul at Yunnanfu, and Mrs. Meyer. (Lower) the embassy staff at Chungking: Sydney K. Lafoon, Consul; Mr. Weins, clerk; Douglas Jenkins, Jr., third secretary; Thomas Eliot Weil, third secretary; Ambassador Johnson; Everett Francis Drumwright, third secretary; Carson Wheeler Aldridge, second secretary; Mr. Endicott, attached to the Hankow Consulate. Mr. Peck is absent from the group picture of the Chungking staff.**

# Japan Driving Russian Population Out of Manchuria, Says Writer

*Mr. Marc T. Greene, traveling correspondent, started something when he reported in a letter to the editor of the North China Daily News the meeting at the old Astor House of White Russians and Japanese military, the tenor of which was said to be decidedly anti-foreign. For more than a week, indignant readers, with but few exceptions, heaped abuse upon Mr. Greene's challenge to White Russians to prove their sincerity. Readers, British, American and Russian expressed their beliefs that Shanghai's White Russians were by far and large not pro-Japanese. The following article may serve as an adequate answer to the question. It was written by a white Russian in Tientsin, especially for the China Weekly Review.*

IT is the most common belief that the Russian emigree to the Far-East is largely pro-Japanese, that their sympathies lay with the Japanese policy in Manchuria and China, that the political wishes of the Japanese are blindly and obligingly compiled with, no questions being asked.

We may assert, however, that this opinion today does not correspond to the truth. Russian emigration in its greater number is

*Cargill Cartoon in N. Y. Times*

definitely anti-Japanese in character. The following survey of events may testify to the above statement:

1919-20.—The conviction that White Russian emigration and the Japanese were linked together began as early as 1919-20, during the military expedition and mass retreat of White combatants, such as the General Kappel and Ataman Somenoff men along the Siberian railway.

In their greater number these masses of Russian emigrants were military men of all ranks, who made their retreat fully armed, chagrined and discouraged with their "allies," the Czechs, Britons and French, who it may be recalled, had promised to render assistance to Admiral Kolchak's Omsk government, yet failing to fulfill the promise. After the retreat across Siberia when all the railways were full with withdrawing Czech soldiery, rudely disposed towards retreating White troops, the latter, after crossing Baikal, had for the first time met the Japanese, who as it appeared assisted in creating order and peace in Baikal-Amur and the Maritime regions. The Japanese have pledged their full support to Ataman Semenoff, promising to foster the old regime in the East and Siberia.

During the Easter holidays of 1920, the Japanese checked the Red advance to China thus creating a great impression on the Whites. Then the memorable "coup d'etat" on May 26, 1921, in Vladivostok that ascended the so-called government of Merculoff bros., had been also made with the assistance of the Japanese military staff (Colonel Gomi). During the subsequent Vladivostok "coup d'etats," 1918-20, the Japanese cordially extended shelter and protection to various political refugees at their headquarters in Vladivostok, conveying them later at their own expense via Korea to Harbin.

After the fall of Merculoff government in 1922, the Japanese also conveyed out the mass of Russians from Vladivostok to Korea, holding over 7,000 in Genzan, and sending them later to the Three River Region and Harbin, each refugee being supplied plus of fare with Yen 40. This naturally could but arouse mass sympathy for the Japanese who had a very unique reason for these "noble deeds."

## Chabarovsk, 1921

The true face of the Japanese began to manifest itself. The former would not render any serious assistance to the Whites against Reds, as they had never countenanced a United National Russia in their plans. They willingly supported Whites versus Reds and vice versa, to cause more strife among the Russians.

When in the winter of 1921, the By Amur government moved its forces against the threatening Reds, the enterprise succeeded and Chabarovsk was taken in December 1921. However, the success was short-lived, as the Japanese staff, now in virtual control of Vladivostok, hindered further supply of ammunition to the advancing White troops from the huge Russian supplies in Vladivostok. The cartridges and rifles that were received during the expedition were secretly issued by the Japanese who received heavy bribes. When in accordance with Washington conference in Feb., 1922, the Japanese evacuated Vladivostok (Aug., 1922) and not withstanding the fact that Uborevitch's Red Troops pressed the Whites along the entire front, the Japanese military staff would not submit ammunition lots to their would-be allies, but handed all war supplies to their enemies. This action of Japanese against the Whites had been so unscrupulous that "voyevoda" General Diterichs in his celebrated manifesto N 46 announced that his "foot shall never be set upon the soil which had been spotted by the boot of a Japanese soldier." The Japanese policy never remained in doubt. Its ultimate object had been to render weakness to both opposing sides. Before taking their leave from Vladivostok, the Japanese had intentionally spoiled the port's fortress guns.

## Chang Tsu Chang's Army

When in 1924-27 the participation of Russians in China's internal war took place, mainly in Chang Tsu Chang's army, the Japanese again began to see the sympathies of the Russian staff, undoubtedly in order to control it. Gen. Honjo who then had his residence in Peking, assured the representative of Shangtung Russian group, Colonel M. A. Mikailoff that the assistance in a further struggle with the Soviet government would be extended. Such promises naturally aroused sympathies for the Japanese, mainly from the group extremely hostile to Soviet Union—the Ataman Semenoff men. These sympathies diminished instantly, when during the China-USSR conflict in 1929, the Japanese failed to take any active steps and the Mukden troops and their White advisors (Gen. Sycheff) were completely routed by Red army which advanced as far as Hailar, only the Chabarovsk conference restoring the pre-existing "status quo." The Japanese actions falling nothing short of treachery, were already suspiciously regarded by emigrant circles.

Sept. 18, 1931. The events on South Manchurian Railway had been thoroughly prepared by the Japanese. The preparation had also been effected by the Russian population in Manchuria whose number already exceeded 90,000. The aim of the Japanese had been to secure an approval from the Russian population for the former actions. In July-August 1931 the administration of S.M.R. had extended a cordial invitation to the Russian press in Manchuria to take a trip along the newly-built railway. This group had been royally entertained by the enterprising Japanese, speeches and toasts were made for the future welfare of Manchuria and a bright and happy future for the Russian emigrants.

In Nov., 1931 the newspaper *Harbin Times*, made its initial appearance, the opening of which had been prepared by the Nipponese from S.M.R. since 1929. This paper, being a Japanese one, was not subjected to a Chinese censorship and therefore began to reveal what constituted for a long time a sore spot for the Russians in Manchuria. The high rates for passports, the existing regulations in Chinese courts, various business enterprises of local Chinese administration, headed by General Chang Huan Hsiang, such as photo pass (the fiscal photo studio) in which all Russian residents of Harbin were compelled to be photographed three times a year. The popularity of the *Harbin Times* steadily rose, the circulation soon reaching 16,000 copies daily.

The *Harbin Times* showered promises about happy days which were to come with the new administration and regime from Mukden. The paper promised that the passports would be supplied free of charge, that all emigrants would fill the positions on the Railway vacated by Soviet citizens, that the taxes would be considerably diminished, that the Russian peasants and agriculturists would receive land for their own exploitation, that every court unjustice would be done away with, that every unfair act of the administration would be thoroughly checked. The Russians in Harbin, beginning from the inauguration day of the paper in Nov., 1931, until Feb. 5, 1932, the memorable date of the entry of Nipponese troops in Harbin, had been led astray by Japanese propaganda for the defense of Japanese interests.

## The League in Manchuria

On Feb. 5, 1932, Japanese troops marched to Harbin. The propaganda of the Japanese paper in the Russian language proceeded along the same lines. The Japanese with their promises intended to create the atmosphere of goodwill and subjection among the Russian population, as the special League's commission headed by Lord Lytton was on its way to Manchuria (spring of 1932). The Russian Society in Mongolia and Manchuria had been formed, comprised of 5,000 Russian Emigrants which submitted the League's commission a special report. In the report which had been sent to Geneva it became apparent that only Russian emigrants favored the Japanese against the unanimous opinion of the Chinese populace. The favorable atmosphere for the Nipponese had been created by rendering false promises.

The next chapter of Japanese expansion in Manchuria, apart from the struggle with

Chinese guerillas was the intention of Kwangtung army staff to acquire the C.E. railway. This Russian concern in Manchuria began to be systematically blamed; the Russians were called upon to express their opinion against the concern in their words, to bite the hand that fed them for time to come.

Every delay in payment from C.E.R. pay office to the discharged or retired employers evoked special demonstrations, which had been kindly granted and supported by the Japanese administration. The railway employers who had been in the service for 20 or 30 years and whose claims to the pay office exceeded thousands of dollars, appeared with posters on which slogans read: "C.E. R. administration robs us," "Help." All these scandals took place in Railway Administration building and had been thoroughly photographed by the Japanese press, filmed and printed in Japan as a proof that the Russians themselves were not satisfied and were greatly prejudiced against the joint concern of two states, China, and USSR. Among the promises rendered by the Japanese, was that all emigrants would be taken back to work the moment Reds were repatriated. Naturally, the pro-Japanese feelings reached yet greater intensity.

## Struggle with Gold Rouble

The C.E.R., being the greatest commercial enterprise in north Manchuria, quite naturally regulated the monetary circulation of the country. The gold rouble thoroughly stabilized and regulated by American, English and other foreign currencies, was the monetary unit of Manchuria. The Japanese who introduced into Manchuria the new monetary unit "Gobi" instead of a Chinese dollar "daiyan", endeavored immediately to replace the latter and had therefore concentrated all their force to combat the gold rouble. In the Russian as well as in the Chinese press, there appeared a series of articles which had been specially prepared in the newly organized Japanese military press bureau, the gold rouble being depicted as the fictionary unit," that hinders general trade and prosperity of Manchuria because of too high prices. The demonstrations and processions incited by the Japanese began again in full intensity. The dummy of C.E.R. head, Rudy, was carried round on the Japanese trucks and later publicly burned in front of the C.E.R. administration building. It was but natural that Russian emigration took all these Japanese escapades as promises of active assistance against Reds.

Beginning in 1934, the circulation of the *Harbin Times* had been rapidly decreasing and the paper began to acquire the name of an "awful Japanese liar." The presence of a large number of Soviet citizens restrained the Japanese from revealing their true face. The latter became manifest after the sale of C.E.R. on March 23, 1935. In one respect only the Japanese acted in the open, this being the system practiced for suppression of export trade along C.E.R., Harbin-Vladivostok via Pogranichnaya. Train wrecking was the usual method systematically practised, only the places being changed. . . . At one spot near 1110 klms. at one time eight wrecked locomotives and trains laid under the slope.

Train movements along the C.E.R. to Pogranichnaya had been practically discontinued by the Japanese, notwithstanding the assurances of the *Harbin Times*. The inhabitants now began to see things for themselves. A great part was played by the Chabarovsk radio which had transmitted an impartial valuation of the existing outrage. March 23, 1935, had been met with a great sorrow by the Russian Emigrant population of Harbin. The latter knew what they were losing, acquiring nothing in return. Many met the sale of the railway with tears on their eyes, viewing it as the loss of national prestige. The Russian mass was fully aware that Russian town, Harbin, had now lost its importance. Beginning from this date the Japanese completely uneased themselves.

## The Departure of Russians

After the sale of Railway, the evacuation of C.E.R. employees began, and from May to August, 1935, over 25,000 Russians of both sexes had been repatriated and only few sought refuge elsewhere. These Russians that heretofore lived in Manchuria

*Cargill in Columbia, Mo., Tribune*

thus demonstrated their loyalty to Soviet Republic, despite the slander of emigrant press.

These people were leaving Manchuria not penniless, but with savings, selling cheaply their houses and household articles. The greater mass of the population simply did not believe the Japanese emigrant press. Also departing with the Soviet railwaymen were some 3,000 emigrants from Harbin. It appeared that even these old residents did not believe the Nippon promises. And at the moment we have information regarding the continued exodus of Russian emigrants from Manchuria to fatherland—thus preving that pro-Japanese feelings are weakening more and more. There were 65,000 Russians in Harbin in 1932, in 1936 there were 32,000. In 1938 the number reached a surprising figure of 18,000.

Long before the evacuation of the C.E.R. employees from Manchuria, systematical oppressive measures against Russians irrespective of political coloring, Soviet or Emigrants, began to take place. All the spiritual and cultural life of the Russian community was controlled by the Japanese, every sign of freedom being strictly suppressed. The first thing subject to strict censorship had been the Russian press. (see O. Leshko book "The Russians in Manchuria.")

It is definitely ascertained that there is no such thing as the Russian press in Manchuria today: It is fully converted into Japanese, the *Harbin Times* setting the pace. The latter uses certain methods in the course of its work: From day to day this sheet spreads lies and slander on respectable citizens. For instance, one day it appears that a well-known city resident and merchant Skidelsky is a "Comintern agent"—meaning that the Japanese are out to acquire the Mulin coal mines belonging to Skidelsky syndicate. Tomorrow in the contents of the same paper, it appears that Archbishop Molety and Rev. Filologov did not submit the balance sheet regarding benevelent sums, meaning that the Japanese are out to acquire a piece of land near St. Sophie's church.

The well-known aged Russian statesman, general and ex-governor of By-Amur region Gondatti, by this systematical press baiting finally died of a brain hemorrhage. The Japanese tried to force him to resign from the chairmanship in the House and Land Association of Harbin. The famous Russsia painter and philosopher, Rerich, was depicted as a "fierce" conspirator, the partisan of the United States and had even been accused of devouring dead bodies.

## Censorship

On other papers that belong to Russian publishing companies, the strictest censorship is imposed. Not only are the proofs censored but the paper has to be presented to the censorship bureau early in the morning. The secretaries of the editorial depts. are obliged to appear in person before censor at 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Even the advertisements are subject to censorship.

Formally, the press in Manchukuo is "free"—all books, however, must be "registered" upon their release which means the strictest censorship. Often the books are not passed by the censors because of their contents. The censors permit themselves to add in proof sheets already passed by the censors, such phrases as "I would not print such rubbish."

The Japanese censorship reigns supreme even at the post office. The Harbin P.O. bureau is full of inquiries from USSR, from former residents of Manchuria who are surprised at their friends' silence. It is however not surprising for the mail from USSR to Manchukuo is hindered by authorities as well as the mail from Manchukuo to USSR. To Russians in Manchuria, only radios of certain wave are permitted. The short wave radios that reach USSR are forbidden and if located are confiscated, the holders being imposed with a great fine. Besides this restrictive censorship, there is also a positive one. The Japanese military press bureau holds systematical "press conferences" for reporters of local dailies, giving them information mainly regarding the chaotic position of USSR, defeat of China, quarrels in the Kuomintang, etc. This information had been supplied by Capt. Yamazi (J. Military Mission) and is considered to be obligatory. It, therefore, remains no secret that Russians in Manchukuo live behind the stone wall of censorship. In no case have they any right to know and write about present Russia. In the course of a week, propaganda regarding military strength and valour of the Nipponese troops, wisdom of emperor Pu-Yi during the entire two last months in winter 1935, articles ran regarding "resurrected" which is governed by liberated and free people of North China. From 1937 the Japanese victories in China headlined Harbin Russian press.

## Education

The cultural and educational work is equally in the hands of Japanese. In schools Russian children are compelled to learn Japanese and Manchurian (official for Chinese) languages. Wild ideas are inculcated in the educational work. Rev. Filologov was summoned to the head of Harbin educational dept., Tsusima where he was told that in the course of scripture study, old testament should be omitted, as the latter is the religion of Jews. Oppressed is the Y.M.C.A., the reason given is that the former is a Masonic institution. The head and member of the Faculty School also,

the rector of Pedagogical institute, Prof. Kusnetzoff, an old honored faculty professor long before the revolution, was removed from his position, his schools taken away from him. The only reason supplied by the Japanese was his participation in Yacht Club banquet in honor of the Harbin YMCA chairman. This man had been left penniless, as no compensation whatsoever was given him. From grief and the unexpected severe shock Prof. Kusnetzoff went blind very soon after.

Under the Chinese government, the special district court of Northern provinces had been inaugurated and placed under the charge of wise and practical Chinese judges and was therefore fully approved by the

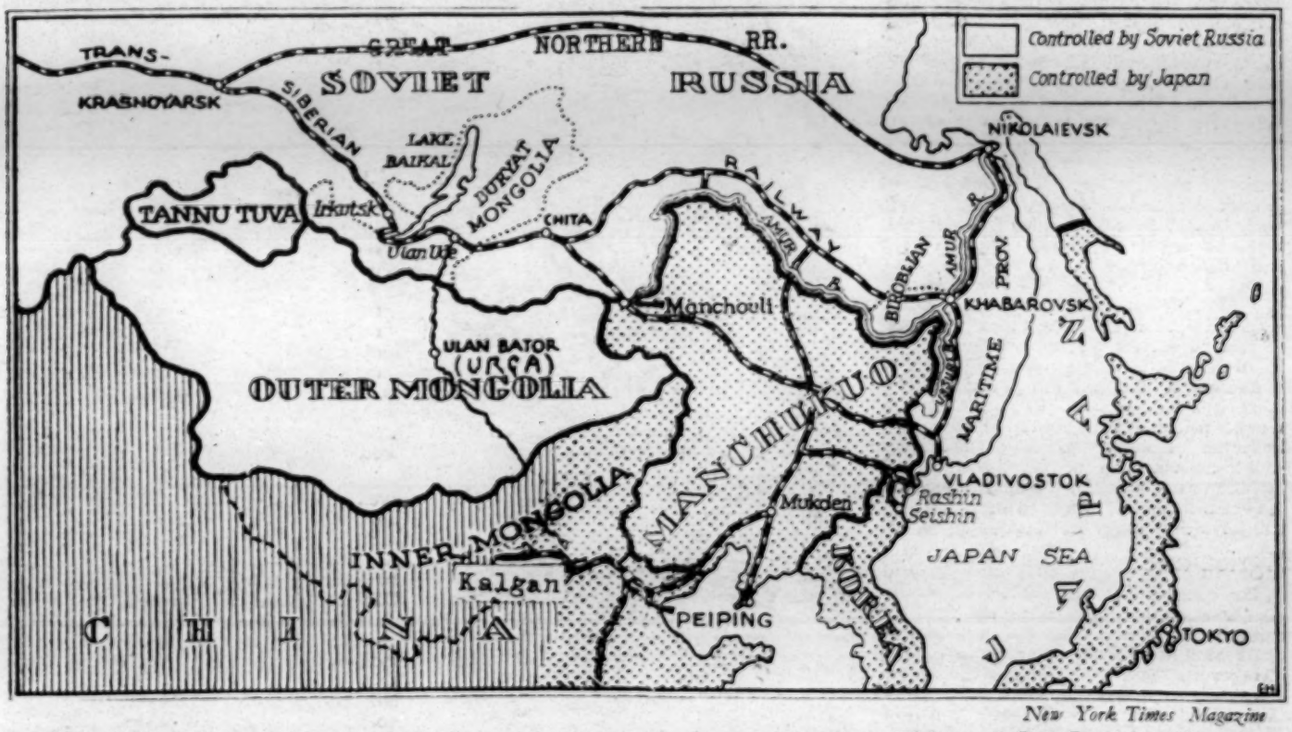
employer's wages. The bureau holds social functions which to ignore no one may dare publishes books and papers in which all merchant citizens must advertise. As the result, this bureau—the branch of a local Japanese gendarmerie—has its hands full with propaganda, espionage and enriching enterprises.

## Japanese Gendarmerie

There are several varieties of Secret Service and gendarmerie departments in Manchukuo. There is a consular secret service, of military mission, naval department, etc. All of them, finding themselves in a new conquered territory, strife hard to discover various plots and conspiracies.

pay to Russian carriage men 10 fen, or if a squabble starts they unsheath their weapons and refuse to pay at all. Harbin already has counted a few killed in quarrels on the street or cafe. There were cases when a chauffeur instead of money, received a bayonet blow on the shoulder, and as a rule Russians are not to write about such atrocities, as nothing is permitted to be said about the Japanese. The emigration of Harbin that consists of petty toilers is under severe opression by the Japanese.

Two kinds of imperialism are known to exist. The Western is one, The Japanese imperialism is the one of beggars. All the pre-existing Russian trade which numbered over 40 years, is condemned to extinction




*New York Times Magazine*

**Map showing the area in which Japan is applying oppressive measures against White and Red Russians alike. By means, foul and fair, Japan is slowly pushing the Reds back into Soviet territory; the Whites are left to a living death in the Japanese-controlled areas.**

population and the Russian men of the court. A dragoman institution had been established which had been thoroughly acquainted with court customs. This court today has been replaced by the formal court of a Japanese type; the Russian lawyers were instructed to speak either Japanese or Manchurian languages within two years, meaning that the unofficial ban had been imposed for the Russian lawyers to further participate in court cases.

In Dec. 1934, as it was officially announced in "Manchukuo government bulletin" in Sin-Tsin (Changchung), General Rychkoff was permitted to inaugurate a special Bureau of Russian emigrants. "However what at first seemed to be a private organization, suddenly acquired full power. As it had been stressed by the Japanese high officials without a sign of constraint, the entire life of the emigration was to depend upon this bureau. The latter was to register all emigrants, have their photo-cards, help them with work and exercise severe control. This Japansee bureau soon become the source of all misfortunes for the emigration in Manchuria. The officials with the assistance of their Japanese friends began to settle old accounts with all unobliging persons. Bribery had become a common thing. The bureau would accept money for the change of Soviet passport, for obtaining a job, from artists for stage performances, from every pupil in schools a deduction of percentage from a registered

As for every information a certain sum is being paid, Yen 3 for a private information and Yen 5 for orderly one, it obliged a great many poor Russians ot become nothing short of spies. Nearly every such information leads to arrest and the suspect is placed in a cellar of a house in Pochtovaya street. As a result there is a great number of bruised and beaten citizens. This practice resulted in the fact that the Japanese place in the cellar all who are politically "unstable" and have money. To sit there and to be bailed out is the usual procedure for emigrants in Harbin today. There are people who are placed in the cellar three, four or more times. Then they are released.

All this information, arrests beatings etc. render life for peaceful Russian citizens absolutely impossible. Shanghai had become an oasis for these unfortunates who dispose of their commercial affairs, sell houses, desort families to escape life in Harbin. An indescribable terror for the Russian emigrant population reigns supreme in Harbin and Manchuria. The aim is to do away with the Russian population. The fate of Harbin equals the destiny of Port Arthur.

## Japanese Rudeness

The Russian population in Harbin groans under from Japanese terror. To house owners, they refuse to pay rent and the authorities are helpless. For long trips they

with but a few exceptions, for the customs barriers of Manchukuo are big enough to bar European goods which have no demand due to high prices, secondly, it is rendered impossible for the Russians to trade even with the goods of Japanese manufacture as the Nipponese tradesman will always receive advantage. If a Russian merchant has to pay in full for tariffs and customs duty, the Japanese will always receive a reduction.

The Russian firms are passing into the Japanese hands. In May, 1935, former heads of an old and well established Russian firm "Tchurin & Co.": N. Kasianov, A. Bakintzev and their accountant D. Kotiaev were arrested, imprisoned, beaten and as a result, the Japanese "bought over" the firm for 10% of its cost. The condition of Russian trade in Manchuria is rendered practically impossible and the Russian merchant can hardly be satisfied with the Japanese regime. They are unable to compete with the Japanese as they are deprived of the privileges which Japanese posses as regards customs and railway tariffs. They have lost their Russian customer, as the latter had always been a C.E.R. employee or the like. The railwaymen received from the C.E.R. until 1935, wages that amounted to 30,000,000 gold roubles a year. With the sale of the C.E.R., the Russian customer left for USSR; the rest are spendthrift, the Japanese consume all their goods in the national stores, the Chinese buyer is rendered weak, so the business today has not a sign of the

former boom.

This is the reason why the Russian stores on Kitayskaya street are closing down, the Japanese steadily rising their places. The Russian merchants desert Harbin for Shanghai, U.S.A., Australia etc. taking all hard earned savings along with them. They depart for the better shores with a bitter knowledge that Manchuria is no longer a merchant's paradise.

There remained only employment on C.E.R., the erstwhile golden fleece for Russians and Chinese alike. With gay naivety, Russian Whites pinned their trust to their future "benefactors"—the Japanese, not forgetting promises that had been so cordially extended by *Harbin Times*. However, with the transfer of the railway into the Japanese hands, the work for Russians on the C.E.R. was terminated. It is true that a few professors N. I. Nikiforoff etc. had been engaged by the Japanese who were paid high salaries of 180 gobi a month. However, this served mainly to show the "cooperation" of Japanese with Russian "intelligensia." The rest of the railwaymen, not counting a few engineers, long in Japanese service, are employed as locomotive operators, lubricators, train-chainers receiving miserable wages in comparison with what they received before.

One Russian engineer, a Chinese subject who formerly received 1,600 a month, today is satisfied (as it seems) with meagre sum of 180. The typist's salary is ranging from 25 to 30 gobi a month. The job today is a responsible one and the Japanese often make it a rule to send Russians in most remote places, asking them for thorough execution of duty. Instead of a former well-to-do and content railwayman, their number today is small; they are financially rendered insecure, many poverty stricken and have they hands full of work.

## Agriculture

The question is often asked:—Why are the Japanese unable to solve the Russian emigrant problem and create a tolerable living condition for the latter by supplying them with soil for tillage, thus giving them a chance to become agriculturists. The answer is but one; There is an abundance of free soil and land in Manchuria. But if the Russians are not supplied with the same it is because the Japanese are opposed to Russian settlement.

Since 1919, the Zabaikal cossacks settled in what is called Three Rivers region, where there had organized powerful agricultural, cattle breeding as well as milk farms. But to reach the Region of Three Rivers for a Russian today is rendered impossible as the Japanese authorities permit no one there. Even the fur tradesmen, who for years had business connections with settlers are not allowed. The entry permit is issued by Japanese military authorities, who recently even refused Archbishop Nestor (sworn enemy of Soviet) the right of entry. There are villages for Russian settlement on Chol river (South of the western part of C. E.R.) the settling of emigrants is observed with utmost secrecy, the papers are not permitted to mention anything; a few years ago for small series of articles regarding the villages, the reporters and editors were placed in a cell for a few days, as a warning.

Yet the conditions of living in these places of settlement were such that a certain veterinary surgeon engaged in Harbin and sent there, had by orders of Baron Tirbach to assist in erecting water-closets . . . As a result the said veterinary had to flee in haste, not receiving a cent of the salary. It is know that Baron Tirbach had been assassinated by a youth for alleged rudeness. As it was later discovered, the youth was the adopted son of Ataman Semenoff. The picture is sufficient to illustrate the existing conditions in Harbin today. There is no free press or opinion, the Russian emigrants are not treated as equal, they are obliged to pay high taxes without any indulgence. The Japanese spirit dominates in schools, next to the churches Japanese public houses are established (the example is Woman's monastery on Pochtovaya street) the trade is subject to extinction, no land is supplied for settlement or agriculture and if such is given the life there is rendered impossible. There is no employment for Russians on former C.E.R. and for a "lucky break" there is much work and miserable pay. The tendency for departure therefore increases. The youths leave for USSR, the elders for China.

## Public Organizations

The Japanese, however, strive hard to have their organizations among Russians; such for example is the "All Russian Fascist party" that resembles the German Nazis by the method of their work. The former is a branch of renowned "Yellow way" movement. The members of the "party" carry active propaganda in Harbin and undertake responsible commissions from the Japanese. But what constitutes the main work of this organization is spying in USSR for Japan. Today it is rendered impossible for the Japanese spies to enter Soviet territory, as they are immediately recognized and captured. For this work, certain Russian emigrants render aid. The groups and bands of fascists are taught the ways and methods of espionage. Railway gurads are formed from the above who upon completion the military course, are moved nearer to USSR border, where under severe threats and warning are forced to enter Soviet territory for terrorist acts, transfer of propaganda literature, etc. The adventures of Fascists in Harbin are no longer a secret. In *Our Trail* (Fascist Daily) a small insertion appeared that the head of Fascist organization, Rodzaevsky, a pole by birth, leading a group of Railway employers and his fascists crossed the border near Pogranichnaya and made a speech promising to acquire this piece of land from Russia. The leading organ of fascists is *Our Trail* which for one time was systematically baiting Jews and all who would not agree with the present regime in Harbin.

This paper had been the sole reason of "Thriftcor Bank" crash, as it was them that caused panic among the depositors forcing the latter to withdraw all their deposits in haste. The panic further had spread to "Banque Franco Asiatique," the director of which, a respected social worker, Buyanovsky, shortly committing suicide leaving a letter that blamed *Our Trail* for his death. All ways and means are good for the Russian fascists, who work with the Japanese gendarmerie. To raise money, a gambling house "Russian Club" was established in Autumn, 1935, where Harbin citizens gambled heavily, the ultimate result being number of suicides among the Russian population in Harbin.

## Narcotics in Harbin

Narcotics in Harbin represent a public menace for Russian youths who perish in hundreds. In Russian papers it appears from day to day, that a certain father or mother requests the authorities to place his or her son or daughter in gaol to save them drom drugs. Yet the chief suppliers of narcotics, notwithstanding all articles and comments in papers, are Japanese who do this in order to earn money and exterminate the Russian population. The Japanese openly sell all poisonous drugs.

## Devaluation of a Dollar

The former paper dollar was circulated in Manchuria till the Summer of 1935, when it as replaced by the monetary unit "gobi". The latter was equivalent to 1.25. At this rate, all Russian deposits were devalued. For even 100 dollars, each received 80 gobi. Similarly the salaries were paid at the above rate. Later gobi, had been made equivalent to the yen and as a buying unit it soon became equivalent to the old dollar, meaning that from all Russians and other population 20% of savings had been expropriated.

This was done to drive all Russians from Manchuria. This is proved by the fact that departure from Manchuria itself is rendered easy. A certificate is required, but the latter is a mere formality. For example, a house owner cannot depart unless he pays to the Japanese authorities 10% of the total sum of the house; People financially unstable may leave without any hindrances. The Soviet citizens do not even require a visa. However, when one enters Manchuria on the border station Shanghai-Kuang deposit money and special permissions are to be produced. It means that the Russian population in Harbin is being forcibly diminished.

---

## Tientsin, Hankow Chambers Protest

Added to the recent protest of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, this week were the denunciation of Japanese oppressive measures by the Tientsin and Hankow American Chambers of Commerce.

A firm stand to enforce the principles of the Open Door, including retaliatory and other measures to compel the realization that American interests in China must be respected, was urged in a resolution passed Nov. 11 the Chamber in Tientsin.

The resolution unequivocally endorses the United States Note to Tokyo of October 6, requesting the Japanese Government to cease discrimination against American enterprises in China. It complains, among other things, of Japanese censorship of American mails and magazines, travel obstructions, and exchange and trade control in Kalgan, which is alleged to be vitally affecting American business in Mongolian products.

The Chamber in Hankow is forwarding a stiff protest to Washington regarding the restrictions imposed upon foreign residents and business men by the Japanese military authorities since their occupation of Hankow, the *United Press* reported Nov. 14.

In addition to the petty annoyances arising from the restrictions, business men here are finding it difficult to carry on their work under the restrictions. In view of the fact that thus far not even the Japanese have claimed to have suffered attack or molestation at the hands of the remaining Chinese population, foreign business men are beginning to wonder why the stringent restrictions are being continued in full force.

---

## Smallpox Epidemic Under Control

With nearly 10,000 persons vaccinated, it was believed this week that the fast-spreading smallpox epidemic has at last been brought under control. According to the dailies, 1,939 Japanese and 2,265 Chinese were vaccinated Nov. 11 while 2,294 Japanese and 2,315 Chinese were innoculated against the disease on Saturday. Twenty-one foreigners also were vaccinated. The swift move to stem the epidemic was carried out under the joint direction of the Japanese Consular police and the Residents' Corporations, the papers said.

---

## Chiang "Blown Up"

Japanese troops, unable to trap Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek in Hankow, gave vent to their tempers and blew up a statue of the Chinese military leader in the Chinese city Nov. 5.

# American Elections Not Expected to Affect Orient Policy

ONE of the most vicious off-year election campaigns came to a head on Nov. 8 in the United States, with the result that American voters cast enough votes for the Republican Party's office-seekers to elevate them once more to the status of a major party. Republicans scored victories in 25 of America's 48 states, increased their membership in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the two bodies of Congress, and replaced Democrats in many of the minor state and county posts.

The campaign was marked with more than the traditional amount of bitterness, the struggle for authority developing into a clash between the conflicting ideologies of the two parties. Leader in the fight to defeat the Democrats was Republican ex-President Herbert Hoover who toured the country leveling blistering attacks against the present administration in all the large cities. Mr. Hoover who was branded by the Democrats as a "rank reactionary," characterized New Deal (Democrat) policies as "totalitarian and fascist," charged President Franklin D. Roosevelt with "leading America astray and attempting to mix European coercive systems with free enterprise." Time and again, he insinuated that the Democrats had taken their economic ideas from Rome, Berlin and Moscow.

The cartoons which appear with this article, were taken from the *Chicago Tribune*, one of the chief opponents of the Roosevelt Administration. They illustrate the bitterness of the anti-Democrat movement—the theme being the charging of the Democratic Party with communism, crime and corruption.

The abrupt swing of American voters to the Republican Party gave the President good grounds on which to run for a third term (precedent allows only two terms) in 1940.

The President, it was pointed out, can either bolster the New Deal with additional left wing support, or form an alliance with the bolting conservative Democrats in a compromise on New Deal policies. The election, it was said, cut down promising Administration political timber and left the President still the strongest man in sight to head the New Deal ticket in 1940. Business apparently was reassured by the Republican gains on Tuesday which restored the party to major status. Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was lighter than yesterday, but most prices closed round the peak of yesterday's gains.

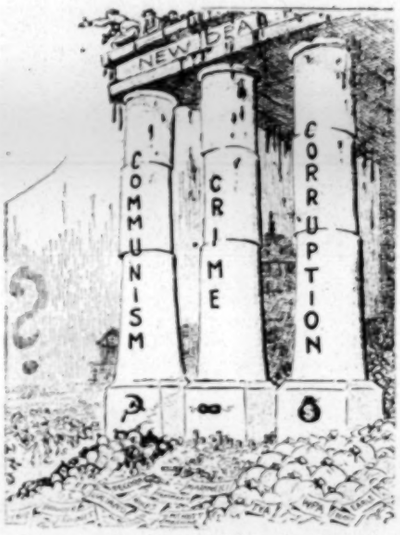
Left wing elements have immediately seen the danger of a divided House of Representatives and have begun to consolidate thier ranks. Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, summoned the nation's outstanding progressive leaders to Washington for a meeting this week. Their object will be a coalition supporting the New Deal and the President. Mr. Herbert Hoover, former Republican President, called upon the conservative Democrats to join with the Republicans to halt the New Deal in 1940.

The election returns indicated considerably less than a landslide for the Republicans, but the opposition has been awakened and may encourage a considerable bloc of conservative Democrats to bolt the New Deal. A rebuff from the conservative Democrats and an alliance between the New Deal left wing and the so-called radical minor parties might lead the President to seek a third term, it was believed.

## New Congress

Republicans gained two additional seats in the House in late returns. Three House seats remained doubtful, two in California and one in Michigan, but Republicans were leading in two of these races. The composition of the new Congress:

| | *House* | *Senate* |
|---|---|---|
| Democrats | 262 | 54 |
| Republicans | 167 | 23 |
| Progressives | 2 | 1 |
| Farm Labor | 1 | 2 |




*Orr, in Chicago Tribune*

*Orr, in Chicago Tribune*

*Parrish, in Chicago Tribune*

The Republican advances swept across the northern half of the country virtually regardless of state lines. The New Deal retains a majority of about 100 votes in the House, but the liberal bloc has been almost erased and many of the Democratic votes are anti-New Deal.

Observers believed the results promised to strengthen the combination of Republicans and conservative Democrats which would block New Deal measures in the next Congress. The Republicans have gained control of fifteen state delegations to Congress.

Despite Republican gains, the President told newsman on Nov. 11 that he did not believe the results menaced the pursuance of liberal policies. He seemed satisfied with the results attained and expressed the conviction that Congress would receive his program of legislative reform in the same spirit that it would in the past. He added that he did not believe in the possibility of a coalition of Republicans and Democrats hostile to social and administrative reforms.

Political quarters in Washington do not share the President's optimism, however. They stress that his present majority would be lost in the event that the conservatives of the Democratic Party joined with the Republicans, which is theoretically possible.

## Orient Policy

Washington observers also said that American policy in the Orient will be continued along substantially present lines. America's major policies toward the Orient have been largely bi-partisan, particularly regarding the maintenance of the "open door" in China and the American neutrality program. The Administration's policy in the Orient was not made an issue in the election campaign this year. The New Deal silver purchase program, important to China, faces increasing criticism by conservatives in Congress, but the need for strength in the mining states probably will forestall any Republican attempt to abrogate the present law.

Observers believed the more conservative complexion of the new Congress would result in strenuous efforts to reduce national expenditures and more careful study of national defence expenditures. Both parties, however, are expected to carry national defence planks in their 1940 presidential yaer campaign platforms and the President is expected to be supported in his present rearmament program. The more partisan line-up in Congress is expected to make the solution of long standing problems regarding economic relations with the Philippines after Philippine independence in 1946 more difficult.

# Japanese Hankow Property Wrecked

Havoc caused in the Japanese Concession of Hankow in the wake of the Chinese retreat resulted in the destruction of 75 percent of the total value of Japanese property in the Yangtsze port, Col. Hitoshi Hamada, director of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Central China, told the *Shanghai Nippo* upon his return to Shanghai last week. According to a survey effected by the Japanese Consulate-General in Hankow, 45 percent of all Japanese owned structures in Hankow were dunamited, Col. Hamada was reported to have said. All valuable property was demolished, leaving intact only small houses.

Third-party nationals, Col. Hamada was said to have continued, reaped huge profits in a "get-rich-quick" scheme under which they entered into contracts with Chinese property owners for the hurried registration of various valuable buildings, which then were marked with foreign insignia so as to prevent the Japanese forces from using them as billets.

# Japan Tells Foreign Powers Yangtsze Closed to Commercial Shipping

DESPITE Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's policy of temporizing and conciliation in the face of bluff, indications this week were that Great Britain's Far Eastern policy would strengthen to parallel the firm stand of the United States, and that, Tokyo, perhaps sensing the impending change, was going to strain itself in an attempt to improve its relations with Washington.

Close on the heels of British, French and American representations to Japan, made on Nov. 7, in regard to the reopening of the Yangtsze River to navigation, Tokyo announced that it had decided to rush the new Ambassador to Washington to the American capital in an attempt to readjust relations between the two countries. The new Ambassador, Kensuke Horinouchi, abandoning his tour of Manchuria and China, will leave for Washington on Nov. 28 "carrying with him important instructions. These, it is forecast, are to convey to President Roosevelt, "the real intentions of Japan concerning the establishment of peace in East Asia."

If predictions prove correct, Horinouchi's first task in Washington will be to explain and attempt to justify Japan's seemingly contemplated withdrawal from the Nine-Power Treaty, under which the territorial and administrative integrity of China is guaranteed. He will also have to try to compose the situation arising from the American Note of October 6, based on that treaty, in which the Japanese Government was requested to cease discrimination against American enterprises in China. Japan's reply to this note is expected to be ready for delivery to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew, shortly.

What came as no surprise on Nov. 14 was Japan's rejection of the three powers' demand for the reopening of the Yangtsze. Tokyo's answer was all that was to be expected: Japan has no intention of deliberately hampering third power navigation and commerce, but the time has not yet arrived for opening the river. Reason: booms at Kiangyin; large-scale military operations above Hankow; guerillas on both banks of river who fire on Japanese ships; Chinese troops who cut loose drifting mines; time is needed to completely cear river of mines and replace navigation markings.

The Tokyo newspaper, *Yomiuri*, explained further: "Great Britain voluntarily forsook her rights of free navigation by "supporting behind the scenes" Chinese strategy based upon the creation of booms; criticized France and the United States for their recent action in Tokyo requesting the lifting Yangtsze shipping restrictions in face of their failure to protest to General Chiang Kai-shek when he built booms and laid mines last year.

To Japan's rebuff to foreign powers, Shanghai's British community expressed disappoint, said they hoped that a working agreement might be reached whereby trading be permitted without interference with Japanese military operations.

## Reality Is Almighty

It was predicted that Japan's reply to the U. S. will announce her formal withdrawal from the Nine-Power Treaty, but others believe it will merely point out that the pact has outlived its usefulness, and urge the United States to recognize Japan's "special position in China." The American, together with accounts of American reaction to Japan's reported intention to substitute the Nine-Power Treaty with a three-Power pact between Japan, China and Manchukuo, form the subject of much criticism in the Japanese press.

The *Asahi*, pleading that perpetuation of outmoded treaties is doomed to failure, made the striking comment that "The trend of reality is almighty. With the outbreak of the China Incident as a turning-point, the attempts made by Great Britain and the United States to prevent Japan from gaining hegemony over the Far East have," the *Asahi* declared, "ended in complete failure."

The journal appealed to the Powers to recognize the new situation in East Asia. "Ever since the outbreak of the Incident," it said, "Japan has persistently pursued its destined course of rooting out the anti-Japanese regime in China. Japan is determined to offer wholehearted help to the new regimes in China and to establish a new East Asia in close concert with them."

The *Miyako* said: "The United States, unlike Great Britain and the Soviet, has refrained from helping the Chiang Kai-shek regime, and has kept consistently aloof from the turmoil in the Far East. It is therefore strange that she should now attempt, under the pretence of upholding the sanctity of the Nine-Power Treaty, to thwart the rise of Japan, especially when Great Britain is showing signs of reconsidering her China policy."

The Japanese reply to the American Note, the *Miyako* predicted, "will declare the Nine-Power Treaty null and void, and will clarify Japan's attitude concerning the establishment of a new-born East Asia."

The *Nichi Nichi* urged the United States to "look at the realities in East Asia and establish a new policy suited to the situation." By doing so, it says, the United States will really ensure the peace of the Pacific. The failure of the Brussels Conference, it continues, "is nothing but evidence that the Nine-Power Treaty is only an empty document which no longer accords with the realities of the Far Eastern situation tion." The *Nichi Nichi* assailed the United States for its policy of "continuing to uphold this fossilized pact in utter disregard of the changes that have actually occurred in the situation." Japna's reply to the American Note, it predicted, will be on the lines of the speech made by the Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, on November 3, from which it quotes the following passage:

"Japan does not reject co-operation with the Powers, nor does she intend to injure their just and fair rights and interests. If the Powers understand the real intentions of the Empire, and adopt policies suited to the new situation in East Asia, Japan will not spare any effort for co-operation with them for the sake of the peace of the Orient." The East Asia of today, the *Nichi Nichi* asserted, is neither the East Asia of Washington Conference days, nor that of two years ago. Finally, it expressed the hope that the United States will "re-exmaine the new East Asiatic situation objectively and disinterestedly, and devise a policy better suited to contribute to the peace of the Pacific."

The *Yomiuri* attributed to official quarters the opinion that the Nine-Power Treaty "is to become extinct automatically. "Should any country insist on maintenance of the treaty, drastic steps," it says, "will be taken by the Japanese Government."

If Japan withdraws from the treaty and the United States takes retaliatory steps, the Japanese Government, in the opinion of political observers, will have to take necessary measures, said the *Kokumin*. In these circumstances, kit declares, observers believe it would be impossible for Japan to respect American rights and interests in China. Signs are evident, the *Kokumin* asserted, that "British machinations were responsible for the American Note to Japan." All the governments concerned, it urged, "should recognize the fact that the Brussels Conference marked the funeral service of the Nine-Power Treaty."

## Arnold's Warning

Speaking in San Francisco recently, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Shanghai, and outstanding authority on Far Eastern questions, told his audience that Japan has already set back American trade in China to the extent of U.S.$200,000,000. "Unless Americans—and particularly those on the western slope —awaken to what is transpiring in the Orient, this nation will lose its place as a Pacific power and its lucrative trade with China," he said.

"Too many people in the Pacific area believe they are a part of the world which begins with Europe and ends on the Pacific Coast. Whether we wish it or not, our geographical propinquity connects us with the Far East, which in reality has become for us the Far East."

Citing the proximity of the Far East as a result of science's advances in communications and transportation, Arnold expressed the firm conviction that the day will come when a 70-mile vehicular tunnel under the Bering Straits will link the United States even closer with Asia. While not advacating war with Japan, Arnold inveighed against Japanese operations in China and their present and future effects on American trade.

"I am strongly of the opinion that we stand a far better chance of continuing on peaceful terms with the Japanese if we insist on their respecting our rightful prerogatives in our relations with our neighbors in this great Pacific arena. We must see ourselves without further delay to the task of educating ourselves to understand the countries and peoples of this great Pacific basin, destined within a few decades to become the arena of wrold affairs. Mr. Arnold declared that the dogma that our trade with Japan is far more valuable than that with China is a "delusion."

"While we are having an immediate gain in Japanese trade through the sale of war materials, this will be cancelled by appalling losses in Chinese trade in the future should China lose. When hostilities began in July, 1937. China presented to the world the most alluring picture in prospects of increased trade. China, with a quarter of the world's population was embarking on a vast modernization program which would have startled the world.

"We were favored with prospects for the annual sale to China of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of peacetime commodities. Now our cotton and tobacco markets in Japan will be wiped out if China falls for China will be reduced to a condition of serfdom and obliged to grow not only all the cotton needed for Japan's vast textile industries, but also the tobacco for her government tobacco monopoly."

Mr. Arnold pointed out what he declared is already a two-fold loss in commerce with China, suffered by America through Japanese war measures and forecast even greater losses if the Nipponese armies are victorious. "After the Japanese marched their armies into Manchuria we were assured that the 'open door' policy would be restored," he said. "Judging by what has happened is our trade in those areas, we must conclude that this Japanese open-door is a two-fold affair. "Upon one fold is the word 'in.' It is reserved for the Japanese. On the other fold is the word 'out.' This is intended for all others."

## U.S. Market Hit

The Japanese invasion of South China has had its immediate effect in immobilizing

the New York market for tung oil, one of China's chief exports to the United States. The week that the invasion of South China was begun, Chinese offers of the oil were withdrawn and importers refused to quote. The market remained nominal in the absence of such offers.

Last year, the Japanese capture of the Shanghai area sent prices on tung oil higher, since it was then feared that the closure of the Yangtsze to normal trade would cut off the supply. But through all the months, a more or less steady flow of the product passed along the Canton-Hankow Railway and through Hongkong. And the demand here was normally met without difficulty. Now that Hongkong has been cut off from the mainland, however, shippers have been studying maps to see if still other, alternate routes exist. Some have suggested shipping the oil down the West River to Hongkong. But others are looking for a way of transportation via Indo-China.

## Britains Attitude

Regarding Britain's attitude, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs R. A. Butler told the House of Commons last week that it was the determination of the British government not to recognize any lateration in the position of China, as laid down by international treaties, and that its stand is the same as that taken by the American government on Nov. 4, "which will equally serve to define our government's attitude in regard to the Washington treaties."

Butler's statement was made in reply to a strong attack on the Government's foreign policy, especially in connection with China, made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor member for East Bristol, and Lloyd George. After pleading for more light on how the Government was going to attain peace, Lloyd George complained that there had always been complete surrender to dictators in their most extreme demands. In China, he said, it had surrendered far more than Japan had ever demanded. The Welsh statesman referred ironically to the sending of a few packages to China when she was fighting for her life against "a terrible aggressor and invader, who is going to march up to the boundaries of our and France's eastern empire."

## China's Comment

"China was one of the great potential markets left which, if it could have been developed peacefully, would have gone far to satisfy the needs of many nations," Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, declared in the House of Commons Nov. 10. "We know what happened there," he added. "Whatever the outcome of the war, the purchasing power of the Chinese people has obviously been depreciated. Their sufferings have been beyond computation. When the hostilities are over, the western nations are not likely to find themselves as well placed as they were at the beginning."

"Judging from indications, British policy is still lingering between Tokyo and Washington," says the Chungking *Hsin Hsu Pao* Nov. 11, discussing the recent debate on the Far East in the House of Commons. The newspaper stated that, while the British people are uneasy—an uneasiness shared by the younger members of the Conservative Party, such as Anthony Eden—both Eden and his policy, as well as Neville Chamberlain's realistic foreign policy, as applied to the Pacific up to the present day, have shown themselves "shaky and indecisive."

On the one hand, it continues, the British Government dreams of agreements and pacts with Japan, in order to settle the Far Eastern question peacefully. On the other hand, however, Great Britain is trying to draw closer to America for reasons of self-interest. In the debate in the Lower House, it is evident that no definite policy has been shown.

## Anglo-U.S. Pact

Despite official reticence on the subject, informed quarters confirmed to *Havas* Nov. 10, in London, that the long-negotiated Anglo-U.S. commercial agreement has already been signed. The pact was finally concluded and signed on Tuesday, November 8, in Washington, it was asserted. Britain has granted the United States practically all the concessions demanded by Washington, it is said. London has agreed to lower taxes on fruit, timber, cereals, pork and motorcar imports, while the U.S. will extend customs facilities for Dominion wools and British manufactured woollen and cotton goods.

# War on World's Waterways

A new shipping war in South American trade has been started by the Japanese-owned Yamashita Line, according to the Institute of Pacific Relations. It has fired the opening shot by a clash in the Brazil-California coffee rate from U.S.$1 to 50 cents a bag. This action, the Institute states, culminates Japanese efforts to cut into the lucrative trade controlled by an American and Norwegian line.

During the past three years three Japanese companies have increased their north-bound services from Argentina and Brazil, according to the report. All trade on this route has been under the Pacific Coast River Plate Conference Agreement with the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha as the only non-member. For some years past, the Institute says, the latter line has been trying to capture some of the coffee trade of nearly 500,000 bags a year by offering a rate of 80 cents a bag instead of the U.S.$1 rate provided for in the conference agreement. The offer, however, met little success because the shippers were under contracts with the conference lines and the services, according to the institute, were more regular and dependable than those of O.S.K. The Yamashita line later withdrew from the conference when its demands for an increase in the minimum guarantee were refused, and it has now cut its rate on coffee by 50 per cent. and on canned meats by 33 per cent. It is anticipated that the O.S.K. line will, the Institute states, take similar steps.

"Since the east cost of South America to the Pacific Coast of North America is only one leg of the service of the Japanese lines, for the operator to fill empty cargo space at any rate will merely cover out-of-pocket handling charges, with a small margin for overhead. Moreover, the great need of foreign exchange, in which shipping freights have been one of Japan's major sources, has forced Japanese lines to concentrate on increasing the services between the foreign ports. Most of the routes affected are covered by conference agreements, the only way in which the Japanese can achieve results is through an undercutting policy.

New Japanese subsidies are being contemplated, even to the extent of aiding tramp shipping, the Institute reports. It predicts that operation subsidies provided American flag operators under the merchant marine act of 1936 will be insufficient, and "resort might have to be made by the United States to the awarding of additional subsidies to offset Japanese aid."

## Italy and Suez

With the continual expansion of traffic between Italy and East Africa, Italy is understood by French circles to be concerned about the heavy dues which her vessels pay for transit through the Suez Canal. It is believed that Italy would like to participate in the canal company on terms comparable with those enjoyed by Britain and France. Failing that, she would like to have the company transformed into a public utility concern, serving all countries with a greatly reduced tariff.

This question is likely to form one of the subjects of discussion on the resumpting of the talks, interrupted at the end of April, for the conclusion of a Franco-Italian pact parallel to the Anglo-Italian Agreement. There is no authoritative indication that the talks are about to be resumed, but M. Francois Poncet, the new French Ambassador, whose arrival is thought to have created a most favorable atmosphere, is expected to visit Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, very shortly.

## Japan and Yangtsze

Unprecedented activity has taken place on the Yangtsze River in the past fortnight in connection with the occupation of Hankow. Between October 26 and November 8, 1,738 vessels entered port, including 71 transports, 70 supply ships, 1,500 small craft, 29 tugs and ten tankers. During that time 849 vessels left the harbor. The above figures refer to actual entries and departures of vessels but doubtless there were many repeated trips.

# Missions' Statement on Shanghai U.

L. C. Hylbert, chairman, M. T. Rankin, of the Foreign Mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and W. R. Taylor, of American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the Northern Baptist Convention, this week issued a statement concerning their first visit to the University of Shanghai in more than a year. Sometime ago the university was evacuated by Japanese troops, but entry to the school had been banned. The statement follows:

"In view of the unauthorized reports which have appeared in the public press regarding the recent visit by representatives of the owners to the University of Shanghai on November 7, 1938, we deem it advisable to issue the following statement: We were escorted to the campus. While there we had free access to all the buildings. We had liberty to make inspections by groups or as individuals. There was no hurry or limitations upon our investigations or movements while on the campus.

"Extensive damage had been done to all the property by shells, bombs, and shrapnel. Concussions from heavy explosions shattered windows and played havoc with tiles. Because of the leaking roofs, broken windows, bomb and shell holes, the interior of the buildings, walls, and floors are fast deteriorating from exposure to rain and storms. All buildings on the campus had been broken into and looted. Practically everything in the way of moveable contents had disappeared from the residences, dormitories, laboratories, and from the Administrative and Treasury buildings. The only ray of hope came from the fact that a considerable portion of the library and twelve pianos are there.

"The property is still held by the Japanese. The University has not been returned to the American Baptist Missions. Negotiations for the return of the University and compensation for damages are pending. The Commissioners will continue to press for the return of the property. So long as the American Baptist Missions are deprived of full and free use of the property we shall continue to claim compensation from the Japanese authorities, based upon the full value of the property and the losses sustained by being deprived of it."

# Japan's Inventors Run Amok

Japanese women in a hurry no longer need not suffer ruffled tempers in tying their heavy sashes that put the finishing touch to kimono apparel. Ready-to-wear obi that button on and are held in place by elastic have made their appearance in Tokyo.

This feminine version of the ready-tied bow tie, that has helped countless short-tempered males, made its debut in Tokyo the other day at an exhibition of new inventions under the auspices of the Tokyo Prefectural Museum of Commerce and Industry.

Camouflaged umbrellas and "mompei" trousers for women for use in Manchukuo, canteens with alcohol burners in the bottom, enabling hikers to get along without thermos bottles, pillows with electric lights attached to help night reading, suits of soya bean waste and the new daylight movie screen invented by Dr. Takeo Shimizu, of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research are proving of special interest to visitors. A piece of steel armor, an abbreviation of that worn by medieval knights, is the invention of Reserve Sergeant-Engineer Takekichi Maeda. It consists of a large plate of armor that covers the back rather than the front of the wearer and a sort of a helmet that not only covers the back and top of the head but comes down well over the forehead.

Soya-bean clothes are prominently displayed, with the explanation that the material is patented in Japan, France and Italy. The clothing mainly of heavy cloth of a loose wool-like weave, is a by-product of a by-product, being made out of the residue left after oil and fertilizer material are removed from the beans. The residue is dissolved in a alkali solution, to which an acid or a metal salt has been added to settle the albumin, which is dissolved in a second alkali solution, heated and shot through a fine mesh into an acid solution.

The Japan-Manchukuo Imperial Women's Association, organized for encouraging women to go to Manchukuo, is sponsoring the camouflage display. The invention of Mrs. Yoshiko Nishio, the exhibits are said to give practical ideas for women planning to live on the Continent. The umbrellas, are of yellow, reddish-brown and green, much the same coloring and in much the same design as army tanks used in war. Bright automobile coverings are shown, and clothes in more subdurd tones, much "patched" with assorted colors, hang in the exhibit. An overcoat, hakawa and pair of trousers shown are reversable, being normal work colthes on the other. Also shown are camouflage designs for the tops of hats. There is, in addition, a girl's school uniform, with the tie in the three camouflage colors. To one side of the women's exhibit is a model of a woman, with a child on her back, covered by a sort of cellophane bag, handy, the nearby sign pointed out, for protection during gas raids while hurrying to a shelter.

There is a small simple machine. evidently for home use, for unraveling silk stockings after they are worn out in order to utilize the thread for something else. The machine, it is pointed out, can be utilized for unraveling almost any cloth. Small flash-lights, evidently intended for use by women, have small mirrors on the side. One display shows how old nails and phonograph needles may be used to make fence or wall tops uninviting to intruders. Two accompanying drawings point out that any thief attempting to raid a house so protected would tear his hands on the many nails (symmetrically arranged) in attempting to climb over the fence, so that the police would be able to identify him for weeks afterward by virtue of the characteristic (symmetrical) wounds on his hands.

A chart, indicating, that Japanese inventiveness is not behind that of the other nations, shows in bright red that Japan was the third nation in the world in the number of patents applied for between 1931 and 1936, with roughly 325,000 applications, compared with 720,000 in Germany, 375,000 in the United States, 225,000 in England and 425,000 in France. In the number of patents granted during the same period, shown in pale red, Germany recorded something like 360,000, the United States 275,000, Japan 115,000, England 110,000 and France 420,000.

# Lloyd George Asks Peace Parley

The only chance for a just and durable world peace was the assembly of all great nations to discuss, without reference to past experiments or present ideologies, the best means of securing it, Lloyd George, former British Premier, in a broadcast to the United States Nov. 11. "Where is the statesman," he asked, "who will take this project in hand, and will and can press it through? His name will endure forever as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

"Unless measures are taken boldly and promptly by rulers of nations to secure a better understanding and saner temper, a clash is inevitable on a scale which will rock the foundations of civilization and precipitate a catastrophe which will bury the work of centuries in ruins." The negotiation of pacts to propitiate dictators, Lloyd George added, might effect a postponement of the ultimate conflict, but there would be only armed peace, which would paralyse industry, cripple social amelioration and shatter the nerve of civilization. To secure permanent peace world pacification was essential.

## Change Horses?

Parliamentary circles in London this week discussed the possibility of Anthony Eden coming forward as the leader of a new political party. It is believed that he has in mind to rally to his support all dissatisfied adherents of the Liberal and Labor Parties. This whole matter was discussed openly in some London newspapers. Eden, it is said, has the intention of explaining various points of his program in the course of a series of public speeches which will enable him to find out the mood of the public mind and the strength of his following.

Another version said that Eden will confine his efforts to an attempt to induce Prime Minister Chamberlain to extend the basis of his Cabinet. It is common knowledge in London that the former Foreign Secretary has long been trying to regain a Cabinet post.

# Japanese Rail Development

A three-year plan for the development of the Japanese railway system is under consideration by the Ministry of Railways, which estimates the total cost at Yen 1,000,000,000. The plan calls for a large-scale increase in the production of rolling stock, the construction of new railway lines, and general improvement of existing transportation facilities.

The project has been devised in anticipation of protracted hostilities in China, which, it is pointed out, will necessitate continued transportation of troops and supplies. It is also designed to cope with the greatly increased civilian traffic registered in the past few years. The Ministry of Railways is expected to raise the capital necessary for the project by the flotation of bonds.

# Japan Gets Credit on U.S. Films

Enough American motion pictures will be permitted to enter Japan by the end of this year to supply theaters for a whole year, *Domei* reported Nov. 12, The theater fare for 1939 will be comparable to that of 1936, before there were any restrictions on the importation of movies, for although roughly 50 per cent fewer in number than in that year the new pictures will be of higher quality it was estimated.

Official permission was given about Oct. 3 to distributors to import films, and Customs inspection of those already at Yokohama began on Oct. 15. Inspected films started to reach the hands of distributors toward the end of the month and on Nov. 2 six of the eight local distribution agencies reported that they had received 22 pictures. No definite date has been set for the release of any of the new films, but it is expected that they will begin to appear toward the year or very early next year. The management of the Shochiku chain of theaters reported that it had not yet been able to come to terms with distributors and therefore did not know when it would be ready to start.

The present "understanding" reached between American distributors and the Finance Ministry will apply only until the end of this year. No date has been set for discussions regarding imports of pictures next year, but any arrangements that may be considered for that period will depend on the financial situation. In principle, the Finance Ministry is against film imports because they mean payments abroad. In the years before 1937, they took roughly Yen 10,000,000 a year out of the country. In 1937, with partial restriction, they still took out Yen 6,000,000. Only the minimum amount of imports that will preserve international goodwill is being permitted.

The arrangement affects only imports of American films, as English and French film distributors have so far not approached the Ministry with a delayed payment plan. The Italian economic mission brought some Italian films and the recently concluded trade agreement with Italy provides arrangements for film imports, though no working agreement has been negotiated as yet.

## Italian Controversy

A film controversy has broken out in Italy between the Fascist Government and the four leading American producing companies Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Fox, Paramount and Warner Brothers over the decision of the Italian Government to exercise a state monopoly over the film industry. The American companies have threatened to break off all connections with Italy and to close their offices there but according to authoritative circles the Italian Government refuses to be daunted by the American threats.

The *Giornale d'Italia* declared in this connection "the four powers in the film world may do as they choose but they should not flatter themselves that they can prevail upon the Fascist Government a change of its decision to control the film industry. This industry like all others in Italy is subjected to the demands of autarchy, and if the American companies do not choose to recognize the monopoly, they may withdraw from the Italian film market."

# Is That So?

". . . . events of the past two decades have clearly shown that *bellum magis desierate, quam pax coeperat.* That is what the world now realizes . . . ."—from *North China Daily News* editorial.

# Flames Sweep Changsha, Hankow as Japanese Continue Advance

THIS week, as Japanese troops moved deeper into Hunan Province, the populace of Changsha, Hunan's capital, began a swift evacuation, flames swept the city, and, at the same time, sections of Hankow also were turned into a flaming inferno. The Japanese threat that Tibet might be their goal seemed to bear more weight as Chinese admitted that Yochow had fallen on the night of Nov. 11 under pressure of an attack along the Canton-Hankow Railway and also via Tungting Lake.

Meantime, flames ate their way through a considerable portion of the Chinese city adjacent to the Han River in the Hankow vicinity. Small explosions occurred, as demolition of buildings proceeded, possibly with the object of checking the spread of the flames. The situation was rendered difficult by the lack of water. The foreign supervisor of the water works was ousted a fortnight ago, and since then the plant has not been functioning.

Following the panic which broke out in Changsha, during which civilians and Chinese troops alike are reported to have evacuated, it was stated, in a message received at Hankow, that the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., and "Defag" (Deutsche Farben Handelsgesselschaft Waibel & Co.) were destroyed. The offices of Butterfield and Swire and the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors, Ltd., however, are still intact.

The actual position of the Japanese is obscure, but it is expected that they will arrive in Changsha shortly. Practically the entire city on the mainland was in flames Nov. 13, causing heavy dantage to property, according to foreign reports. Many important buildings are said to have been destroyed.

A general exodus from the city is in progress. Chinese civilians are hurrying away by all available means—by junks, sampans or on foot—while Chinese troops are retreating westward and southward. Local government officials have left.

## China's Position

With the evident intention of engaging the Japanese in a major battle in the Hunan hills, the Chinese are rapidly completing concentrations of troops and supplies south of Changsha, according to *Reuter's* special correspondent, who arrived in Chungking Nov. 14 after a motor trip of nearly 3,000 miles through the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Szechwan. During his travel the correspondent stayed a fortnight at General Chiang Kai-shek's new headquarters somewhere in Hunan and visited various Chinese military bases in China's four southwest provinces.

There is very little possibility, he said, of an early termination of the war. General Chiang Kai-shek remains confident and firm, while the busiest preparations are going on in the southwest provinces for prolonged hostilities.

With the Japanese now approaching Changsha, capital of Hunan, the Chinese forces are expected to make their next stand in the vicinity of Siangtang, south of Changsha, where the Siang River flows at the foot of the Hengshan ranges in central Hunan. It is generally believed that Hengyang, in south Hunan, will shortly become the key position in the next major Sino-Japanese battle. Hengyang is a city with a population of 200,000. It is the second largest city in Hunan and is situated in the center of the Hunan hills, with the Hengshan ranges north of the city and the mountains on the Hunan-Kwangtung border south of the city.

Railway, highway and river connect Hengyang with points in north and south Hunan, while a new railway links Hengyang with Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi province, and a new highway links the city with Paoching, strategic city in west Hunan. According to Chinese observers, the Chinese will wage a decisive battle against the Japanese in the hills between Hengyang and Paoching.

Illusion

*Ken Magazine*

**It's All Done With Mirrors**

Not only troops from Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan and Kwangsi are at present pouring into Hunan for the expected big battle, but the Chinese are also rushing preparations for prolonged hostilities. In almost every village in Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow there is a military training center turning out new troops, engineers and mechanized units. The idea of resistance has spread into all corners of the interior provinces. Posters bearing such slogans as "Join the Army" and "Drive the Enemy Out of China" have been seen in the remotest villages in Kweichow and Szechwan and in the mountains where the Miao and Lolo tribes live.

The transfer of Chinese cultural institutions into the interior provinces has now been completed. Chekiang University, formerly at Hangchow, is now at Yishan, a small hilly township near the Kwangsi-Kweichow border, the Academy Sinica is at present located at Kweilin and Yangso, a small village near Kweilin; and the Hunan and Hupeh joint middle school is now at Chuanchow, near the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

Travelers passing through the southwest provinces are subjected to the closest examination by the local authorities to prevent the entry of Japanese agents. There is a scarcity of gasoline and kerosene, obth of which are being sold at the unheard of price of $21 for five gallons.

## South China

Meantime, in South China, the Chinese counter-offensive on Canton was reported to have gained momentum, with the recovery of a number of cities in southern Kwangtung. *Koumin* reported that the recaptured cities included: Tamsui, northwest of Aotao, the Bias Bay area; Fahsien, west of Tsungia; Lungmoon, north of Poklo; Suntong, east of Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Japanese troops in Hangchow, provincial capital of Chekiang, have again launched "mopping up" operations along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway in northern Chekiang. Setting out from Hanghcow, a force of 800 Japanese attacked the Chinese positions at Tehtsing, north of Hangchow, from Tsilitang and Wulinkiao where sanguinary fighting is raging.

The Japanese at Tsungteh, in northern Chekiang, have also launched a strong attack on Hwachihtsun. Stubborn resistance has been offered by the Chinese guerillas. Severe fighting also occurred this week in the Pinghu sector, north-eastern Chekiang. At Hsupushih, Tayunsze and Chungti, north-west of Pinghu, the guerillas succeeded in killing more than 150 Japanese and destroying three motor-boats.

## Lanchow's Importance

Lanchow, capital of Kansu, has assumed a commanding position in the Chinese scheme for the defense of defense of northwestern China, a survey by Japanese military experts reported. Located on the banks of the Yellow River, this city has become the pivotal point of land and air routes linking China to the Soviets, through which war material is streaming daily. The only other route for the transportation of arms and ammunition left available for the Chiang Kai-shek regime is that from Haiphong in French Indo-China to Kunming in Yunnan.

From Lanchow radiate highways linking this remote provincial capital to Chengchow, through Sian, in the east, to Tibet in the wset, and to Szechwan in the south. Supplies from Soviet Russia, the survey showed, are drawn through three principal routes, namely the airway extending from Kulja in Sinkiang; the highway from Singkiang and the Lanchow-Ulan Bator motor road. The latter, however, is now threatened by the Japanese advance into Inner Mongolia, leaving only camel train trails to be used. Parallel to the Sinkiang highway, it was reliably understood, is a railway roadbed awaiting only the placing of tracks and sleepers to make it complete.

## Electoral System

Recommendations for the adoption of a major electoral district system, extension of the term of election campaigns and government supervision of general elections in Japan were expected to be adopted by the Parliamentary System Inquiry Commission this week.

# Wealthy Chinese Are Asked to Aid Lowly Refugees

BY T. S. YOUNG

LIFE among well-to-do Chinese in Shanghai's International Settlement (limited to south of the Soochow Creek and French Concession) seems to have resumed its usual aspects without suffering any changes from the present hostilities. A casual visit to any one of the numerous local cabarets and theaters at night will be sufficient to convince us that Shanghai's noted night life is as fascinating as in the pre-war days. The horrors caused by the three long months of fierce fightings appear to have been effaced from the memory of the wealthy Chinese, who, with the help of time, have accepted the new conditions and changes with resignation and pursued their life in the old accustomed ways.

Now, marriages and funerals are conducted with their usual pompous shows and ceremonies; festivals are celebrated in old gala fashion and joyous mood; noted Peiping actors and actresses are coming down here and going back with fortunes; and new amusement centers are opened and packed with crowds. As ever, the superstitious people are burning away their money in the form of candles and incense-sticks; gambling-inclined persons are seeking their fortunes from horse and dog races; the epicureans are paying exorbitant prices for native and foreign delicacies; and the girl-crazy" men are spending lavishly for the caprices of the cabaret or sing-song girls.

But paradoxically, in the midst of this reckless spending for the mere satisfaction of one's religious zeal, or one's musical taste, or one's appetite, or one's greediness for riches, or one's passion for women, there live hundred thousands of human beings, mostly aged persons, women and children, who are faced with the imminent danger of starving to death. Public responses to the relief appeals have now become very feeble, and the funds available to support various local refugee camps are fastly running out. We are told that unless the public can give its generous support, all the refugee camps will soon have nothing to feed their inmates

These refugees are of our own people. They are but the victims of the Japanese aggressions. They have lost their homes, their worldly possessions, and possibly their many dear ones. As a result, they have no place to go, no means to subsist on, and no ways to rehabilitate themselves. Thus through no wish of their own and possibly much against their own will, they have to seek shelter in the refugee camps and live on the generosity of the public. A great many of these refugees were respectable people in the pre-war days, but through the stroke of misfortune, they have been compelled to humble themselves and rely upon the public benevolence. Does their lot deserve our sympathy and compassion? Should we, of their own race and nationality but in a much more fortunate situation as compared with them, do something to ameliorate their sufferings and palliate their pains for the sake of humanity if for nothing else?

## Their Needs Are Little

They do not ask much of us. They need very little to live on. We are told that a paltry sum of three dollars can feed a refugee for one month. In other words, we can save a life for one month by simply contributing three dollars. How easy and cheap is it for us to perform the most noble deed for the cause of humanity? Feelings of compassion are said to be shared by all. Then where are the feelings of the well-to-do Chinese who are living here under the foreing protection? There is a saying that in the eyes of Heaven, it is by far more meritorious to save the life of one human being than to build a 7-story pagoda for the purpose of worshipping. Many of our superstitious people have burned candles and incense-sticks to seek protection from Heaven. Then why do they not contribute the money so squandered to the cause which is said to be much more pleasing to Heaven?

It will impose no difficulty on the wealthy people to perform such meritorious deeds. A refugee's life can be easily saved for one month by the mere process of abstaining from eating a shark-fin dish, or from attending a theatrical performance, or from dancing ten dances. The cost of a 20-course dinner or that of a small theatre party will be quite sufficient to feed the mouths of more than ten refugees for one month. Is it right that we should still be so selfish as to feed ourselves and entertain ourselves in the most extravagant manner without giving a little thought to the dire needs of others? And can we be so hard-hearted that we can look at the sufferings and hardships of these poor refugees disinterestedly and nonchalantly without giving them a helping hand?

It does not seem proper that we should spend recklessly and lead a luxurious life at the time when our country is engaging in a life-and-death struggle with its enemy. To pursue our old care-free and leisurely life at this time of national crisis can only invite criticisms and make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of foreign observers. Nor does it become to us that we should callously leave the destitute refugees to their own fate, while our warm-hearted foreign friends in America and Europe are working enthusiastically to raise funds for their relief. If our sympathetic foreign friends are now lending us a big hand to give succor to our poor brethren on the ground of humanity, what more should we ourselves do to our own people? Their noble example should at least inspire us to apply ourselves more fervently and earnestly to the humanitarian works so as to make ourselves worthy of their kind assistances.

## Burden Not So Heavy

Many of our wealthy people might have already made contributions to this noble cause. It is perhaps unavoidable that they would look at the repeated appeals to their generosity with disgust. If there exists such a feeling of disgust, it must be pointed out that these 120,000 refugees now accommodated by the various local camps are mostly dependants, who are either too aged or too weak or too young to seek their own livelihood. Their age and weakness also make it impossible to transport them to the inland provinces for their rehabilitation. For a great metropolis like Shanghai, which boasts of nearly four million Chinese population, it cannot be a heavy burden to feed these poor refugees; for taking three dollars per month per refugee as a criterion, each of the Chinese here will make no greater contribution than merely ten cents a month. What will a sacrifice of ten cents enail on the average Chinese? Perhaps, a package of cigarets. Will the average Chinese make this contribution by simply abstaining from smoking a few cigarets?

I write this not to appeal to the men-in-the street, but to appeal to those well to do Chinese, who are respectable persons and who have the high sense of patriotism. In the past week, I received two dinner invitations. In both cases, the hosts are college graduates, and are now holding responsible positions in the local commercial community, and the sumptuous dinners were given for merely social purposes. In partaking of these feasts, I could not help wondering what great benefit would be done to the war refugees, if the money spent for those social dinners could be all contributed to the relief funds. This is but a very convenient way to swell the relief chests. The well-to-do people, of course, can do many other things equally convenient for this noble purpose by less frequenting theaters and cabarets, by advising their wives and daughters to use less cosmetics, and imploring their parents to burn less joss-money.

It is a privilege as well as a duty for the local Chinese in general and the wealthy ones in particular to do their utmost to give succor to those very unfortunate war refugees, who, without their help, will perish from starvation. At this time of national crisis, we should no longer assume an attitude of apathy toward the distress of our neighbors, and persist in seeking and gratifying our personal pleasures. While we cannot hold guns to fight against our enemy as our brave soldiers do, we should at least do this little service to our country by feeding and clothing those poor refugees in the foreign controlled areas. We owe to our country this little service. Let us render it unhesitantly and enthusiastically.

---

## Charge Soviets With Territorial Aims

Existing conditions in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia run counter to Soviet Russia's professed lack of territorial ambitions in China, a spokesman for the Peiping "Provisional Government" charged this week in a lengthy statement commenting upon alleged evidences of closer co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Reds. "In whose hands is the vast territory comprising 4,612,902 square li that forms Outer Mongolia?," the statement issued in the name of the Peiping regime asked.

Outer Mongolians, numbering 1,800,000 people, were "undergoing misery and distress" while "the administrative, commercial, industrial, educational and other functions in Sinkiang province are entirely in the hands of the Communist Party," the statement said. The Soviet Union, the declaration continued, was furnishing China with "obsolete arms" so as to prolong warfare in China, disturb the peace of East Asia and thereby accomplish its objective of bolshevizing China.

## Fishery Negotiations

Negotiations to bring about a settlement of long standing fishery questions between the Soviet and Japanese Governments will be renewed at an early date by Shigenori Togo, new Ambassador to Moscow, officials of the Tokyo Foreign Office indicated Nov. 13. Future negotiations may prove to be the most important held in two years as there is a prospect that the Soviet Government will accede to Japan's request to sign an amended fishery agreement drawn up in 1936. Government officials and leaders of the fishing industry were not too hopeful, however, that prompt action will be taken by Soviet authorities in view of the alleged "dilatory tactics" pursued by the latter in the past. Signing of the agreement would secure Japan's fishing rights in northern waters.

A temporary agreement entered into by the two governments at the end of last year to maintain the status quo for one year will expire in December. Authorities in Moscow have been accused by Foreign Office officials of delaying the formal ratification of the agreement unnecessarily. The Foreign Office was reported to have decided on a "positive attitude" to settle the problem as soon as possible.

# Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

*First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.*

**Oct. 28.**—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in message addressed to Second Session of People's Political Council opened today at Chungking, expressed confidence in ultimate success of China's campaign of resistance. Gen. Chiang said that war situation was developing favorably to Chinese plans of prolonged resistance. Japanese casualties during past five months put at 300,000. People urged to make further sacrifices to attain final victory.

Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Council, declared that National Government was determined to continue resistance against Japan.

Chairman Lin Sen of National Government appealed for united effort, urged nation to achieve rebirth by means of selfhelp.

Considerable importance attached to the Council's session, which is regarded as marking the beginning of a new chapter in Sino-Japanese hostilities following fall of Hankow and Canton.

**Oct. 28.**—ex-British Concession in Hankow to be handed over to the Japanese as result of meeting today between representatives of Japanese Army, Navy and authorities of the ex-Concession. Rear-Admiral R. V. Holt, Commander of British Yangtsze Flotilla, participated in meeting. British bluejackets and foreign special police now patrolling the ex-Concession to be withdrawn.

**Oct. 28.**—Japanese Premier Prince Konoye protested to French Ambassador, Charles Arsene-Henry against alleged transit of arms to China through French Indo-China. "Appropriate steps will be taken," Konoye threatens, if France fails to stops arms shipments to China.

Foreign Office spokesman declared that occupation of Hainan Island by the Japanese would not constitute violation of Franco-Japanese treaty of 1906.

**Oct. 28.**—Tokyo reported considering grant of "some sort of political compensation" to Germany and Italy, in appreciation of their "consistent goodwill" shown Japan. Claimed that Germany and Italy had promised to recognize new central government of China which the Japanese were planning to establish.

**Oct. 28.**—Tokyo Privy Council **confirmed** (yesterday) decision of Japanese Government to sever all relations with League of Nations.

**Oct. 28.**—London report stated British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, now en route to interior of China to see Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was not instructed to sound Gen. Chiang on mediation. London observers do not consider that fall of Canton and Hankow means end of Chinese resistance.

**Oct. 28.**—A three-year-old American child named Phoebe Nyphus was killed, and her mother and elder sister were wounded, when a bomb from a Japanese plane landed on the Lutherna Mission property at Tungpeh, Honan, October 24.

*
**

**Oct. 29.**—Immediate restoration of "Open Door" in China was demanded by United States Government in strong note handed to Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye, concurrently acting as Foreign Minister, by Joseph Clark Grew, U. S. Ambassador in Tokyo, on Oct. 6.

The note, full text of which was printed in The China Press, was characterized by unprecedented sharpness of its terms and the listing of numerous instances of violation of the "Open Door" principle by the Japanese Army and its puppet regimes.

**Oct. 29.**—After breaching wall of Tehan, city on Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, Japanese infantry penetrated through the gaps, but after hand-to-hand fighting all day, the Japanese were driven back to a point 3 miles from city.

Despite Chinese withdrawal from Hankow, at least two Kwangsi divisions are remaining on North bank of Yangtsze in Tapieh mountains in vicinity of Kwangtsi. Other Central Government divisions are also operating in Honan, Anhwei and Chekiang behind Japanese lines.

Fighting in Kwangtung at present taking place at Jenhoyu, northwest of Canton. Japanese troops pushing northwestward along Canton-Huahsien highway.

**Oct. 29.**—Gen. Yeh Ting, formerly Communist commander, now commanding the "New Fourth Army" operating in vicinity of Nanking and Wuhu, told **Reuter** correspondent at Hengyang in Hunan that vanguards of his troops were only 15 miles from Nanking. He denied that his troops were operating in vicinity of Shanghai and Pootung. The guerillas near Shanghai, he declared, belonged to "Loyal National Salvation Army" totalling about 4,000 men.

**Oct. 29.**—Hachiro Arita appointed Japanese Foreign Minister, succeeding Gen. K. Ugaki; Yoshiaki Hatta appointed Overseas Affairs Minister. Arita declared Japan's foreign policy unchanged.

**Oct. 29.**—Fall of Hankow did not mean termination of Japanese military operations, declared (yesterday) Gen. S. Hata, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Central China. When and if necessary, Japan's military operations would be extended to Hunan, Szechuan and Yunnan, he declared.

**Oct. 29.**—American Association of Shanghai, representing all American interests, cabled Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, expressing appreciation of United States' note to Japan on Oct. 6, demanding discontinuance of Japanese interference with American trading rights in China and hinting at retaliation. Message stressed increase of Japanese trade encroachment in China.

Reported that W. H. Plant, President of Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce, who departed for America, will inform U. S. Government of details of Japanese interference with American trade in China.

British and American business leaders for first time since outbreak of hostilities met at joint conference to discuss measures to combat Japanese trade monopolies in China as implied in Japan's "closed door policy." British Chamber of Commerce cabled British Government, urging that strong demand be made to Tokyo requesting immediate cessation of Japanese interference with British trade rights in China and redress of other British greviances.

**Oct. 29.**—Ex-British Concession in Hankow formally handed over to the Japanese by Rear-Admiral R. V. Holt of British Yangtsze Flotilla. British sailors patrolling area withdrawn and their duties taken over by Japanese gendarmes.

**Oct. 29.**—Following presentation of his credentials to President F. D. Roosevelt, Dr. Hu Shih, new Chinese Ambassador to the United States, issued statement, denying rumors of peace talks between China and Japan.

**Oct. 29.**—T. V. Soong reported visiting Honoi, conferring with Governor-General of French Indo-China in connection with transportation of arms to China through Indo-China, according to **Domei.**

**Oct. 29.**—The Japanese Navy made its first appearance at Canton at nine o'clock this morning, when the **Tsubame** and **Nasami**, netlayers, accompanied by 35 barges and launches carrying 1,000 troops, tied up a mile downriver from Shameen.

**Oct. 29.**—Chinese forces which retreated from Canton sector are preparing to make a stand at Chaoching, upriver from Samshui, on West River, while heavy concentrations of Chinese troops are being made south of Yingtak, on the Canton-Hankow railway, in order to prevent further Japanese advances, according to **South China Morning Post** in Hongkong.

*
**

**Oct. 30.**—Public opinion at Chungking unanimous in determination to continue war to bitter end; hopes of reasonable peace terms from Japan discounted; popularity of General Chiang Kai-shek continues, Communist elements support stand of Government.

**Oct. 30.**—Chinese troops withdrawing from Hankow have destroyed Hankow-Shasi highway to prevent possible Japanese advance westward.

Determination to carry on resistance against Japanese invaders voiced by Gen. Wu Te-chen, Kwangtung Chairman, in statement issued from his new headquarters at Lienhsien, in North Kwangtung. Gen. Wu also wired foreign consular body at Shameen, announcing removal of his government to Lienhsien and declaring that any puppet organization that might be established in Japanese occupied area will not be recognized.

**Oct. 30.**—Tokyo Imperial Headquarters announced that Lt.-Gen. Masaki Itoh was wounded on Sept. 28 in fighting on south Yangtsze front.

**Oct. 30.**—British and American naval authorities protested to Japanese authorities against search by Japanese sentries of British and American sailors in Hankow.

Japanese losses at Hankow estimated at Y1,000,000,000 by Yoshiyuki Hanawa, new Japanese Consul-General for Hankow; China's "Scorched Earth" policy blamed.

**Oct. 30.**—National Government promulgates regulations on war profit taxes.

**Oct. 30.**—British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, after conferring with Chairman Lung Yun of Yunnan, left Kunming for Kweiyang, proceeding to unknown destination to interview Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

**Oct. 30.**—Two thousand Soviet army men decorated by Soviet Government for Changkufeng battle with the Japanese on Soviet-"Manchukuo" border last August.

*
**

**Oct. 31.**—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek assumes personal responsibility for loss of Canton without serious resistance. Admission made in reply to letter from Cantonese officials in Government, requesting punishment of responsible Kwangtung authorities, Gens. Yu Hanmou and Wu Te-chen.

Eight days since Japanese occupation, Canton finds itself still deserted and abandoned with no signs of return of Chinese population, while business remains at complete standstill.

Wuchow, Kwangsi port, heavily bombed by Japanese planes on Oct. 29.

**Oct. 31.**—Radiophone test between Moscow and China successfully made yesterday (Oct. 30).

**Oct. 31.**—"Peiping is a Japanese island in a sea of Chinese guerillas. Whenever a Japanese soldier ventures outside the historic city, he is summarily slaughtered. As a result, the Nipponese troops remain discreetly within the walls, unless they are in very large parties."

This fact was revealed to **The China Press** in interview with Miss Ida

Pruitt, head of the Department of Social Service of P.U.M.C., who just arrived in Shanghai.

**Oct. 31.**—Traffic on Peiping-Suiyuan Railway disrupted on Oct. 29 for several hours owing to destruction of tracks near Shaho station north of Chinghuayuan by Chinese guerillas, according to **Reuter** report.

**Oct. 31.**—Wang Keh-ming, head of puppet Peiping regime, departed for Nanking in Japanese airplane to attend second meeting of the Joint Commission to discuss plans for amalgamation of Nanking and Peiping regimes.

Fu Siao-en, new Shanghai "Mayor," reported organizing puppet army to combat guerillas. Puppet army to be styled "Peace Preservation Corps" consisting of some 10,000 men, with Ho Feng-lin, ex-Shanghai warlord and sworn-brother of Fu, allegedly in command.

**Nov. 1.**—Resolution affirming its faith in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and China's determination to stand by him in war of resistance adopted at People's Political Council now in session at Chungking. Council's action followed issue of General Chiang' message, in which he reiterated China's determination to fight to bitter end.

**Nov. 1.**—Japanese troops landed at Footsing, about 30 miles south of Foochow, Fukien capital, according to report received at Shanghai.

**Nov. 1.**—Japanese proclaim Martial Law at Hankow; British residents in ex-British Concession protest to Japanese authorities against restrictions imposed on them and other foreigners.

**Nov. 1.**—Chinese still hold out at Kuling, Kiangsi mountain summer resort, despite rumors of its occupation by the Japanese.

Heavy fighting reported at Siaokan, 20 miles northwest of Hankow.

Japanese claim advance along Canton-Hankow Railway from Hankow.

**Nov. 1.**—Japanese report alleged that Italian forces in Shanghai world shortly be withdrawan, "as an expression of Italian goodwill toward Japanese Government." Italians in Shanghai uninformed of report.

**Nov. 1.**—Wang Keh-min, head of Peiping regime, arrived at Nanking to attend second meeting of the so-called Joint Commission, discussing plans for amalgamation of Nanking and Peiping regimes.

**Nov. 1.**—Tokyo report stated Chinese military airplane factory was planned at Kunming, Yunnan capital, at cost of $30,000,000. Projected factory would be Franco-American-Chinese joint enterprise.

**Nov. 1.**—Japanese paid heavy price for their capture of Wutaishan, former mountain stronghold of Chinese Communist troops in Shansi, casualties placed at 7,000, according to independent foreign reports. Chinese still hold considerable part of the mountain.

*
**

**Nov. 2.**—Japanese troops said trapped at Yangsin, in southeastern Hupeh. Chinese claimed 10 Japanese officers and 300 Japanese soldiers killed and large quantity of military equipment seized. Japanese reinforcements rushed to Yangsin.

In Canton, fighting is continuing southwest of Tsingyuan, the Japanese attempting to reach Yintak on Canton-Hankow Railway. Chinese volunteer corps attack the Japanese south of Samshui. Heavy Japanese troop movements in progress towards the west, from Canton.

Situation in northwest Shansi said developing unfavorably to Chinese forces. Although the Chinese are still holding part of Wutaishan, the Japanese are continuing to send large reinforcements into the area.

**Nov. 2.**—Another Soviet-Japanese border clash reported in Tokyo. Soviet cavalrymen allegedly crossed (Nov. 1) the border near Manchuli and fired on Japanese guards.

**Nov. 2.**—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared (Nov. 1) in House of Commons that he was optimistic on future of British trade in China. He said that there could be no development in China without a great deal of capital "and for that Japan would have to go to other countries, including Britain." He added that whoever reconstructed China could not do so without some help from Great Britain.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a query, declared that no measures were in progress or were being contemplated to promote collective measures against Japanese aggression on China.

**Nov. 2.**—National Government issued order, regulating sale of gold. Jewelers must make purchase through Central Bank.

**Nov. 2.**—British Consul-General protests to Japanese authorities against removal of belongings by Japanese soldiers from British homes in Hankow.

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Fleet in China Waters, arrives at Hankow.

Population at Ichang, about 350 miles above Hankow, nervous as foreign families prepare to leave for Chungking.

Puppet Wuhan Public Union formed with Lan Shi-chow, former Director of Hankow Chamber of Commerce, as president.

**Nov. 2.**—Two employees of World Book Company in Shanghai hurt when bomb exploded in store. Company denied rumors that it was planning to cooperate with Nanking "Reformed" Government to start joint Sino-Japanese publishing company.

**Nov. 2.**—Sir Frederick Whyte, formerly Political Adviser to Chinese Government, said there were indications that end of the Sino-Japanese war might be approaching. Combined action by Great Britain and America, he declared, might bring a real settlement between China and Japan.

**Nov. 2.**—Japan will not reject participation of Kuomintang Government in establishment of a new order in Far East if it repudiates its anti-Japanese and pro-Communist policy and remoulds its personnel, declares a statement issued by the Japanese Government on the eve of the anniversary of the birth of Emperor Meiji.

Circulation of "Special" inconvertible war notes in South and Central China, with the exception of Shanghai, in the place of Bank of Japan notes which have hitherto been used in Japanese occupied regions, was enforced on November 1. Japanese Finance Ministry issued following notification through Japanese banks:

(1) In Central China, except Shanghai, Japanese bank notes will be replaced by the new war notes;

(2) Those who desire to purchase goods in Japanese occupied regions should change their bank notes into war notes in Shanghai or in the Japanese banks on the spot; and

(3) War notes may be changed into bank notes by obtaining permission from the resident financial commissioner of the Finance Ministry.

War notes, estimated at present to the extent of Y.30,000,000 have been circulated in Central China.

*
**

**Nov. 3.**—Japanese troops which landed three days ago at Footsing, some 30 kilometers south of Foochow withdrawan, according to report received at Shanghai.

**Nov. 3.**—Dr. Hu Shih, new Chinese Ambassador to United States, called on President Roosevelt and read extracts of the manifesto issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, asserting that China would resist Japanese aggression to the end.

**Nov. 3.**—London press deplores complacency of Prime Minister Chamberlain's reference to Far East in Parliament on Nov. 1, especially immediately following the unusually strongly-worded Note from Washington to Japan.

**Nov. 3.**—Pan-Asianism advocated by Premier Prince Konoye in statement issued on anniversary of birth of the Emperor Meiji; Chinese National Government denounced for resorting to war against Japan because of Nippon's efforts to make China "independent"; policies of Foreign Powers in China attacked.

Finance Minister S. Ikeda warned Japanese nation that no relief from their tax burdens is in sight; nation must make new efforts to attain aim; economic control to be continued; development of resources in East Asia declared Japan's "basic requirement."

**Nov. 3.**—Meetings of the Joint Commission to discuss plans for amalgamation of Peiping and Nanking regimes continued in Nanking. New "Central Government" to take form of "Confederated State." Liang Hung-chih, head of Nanking, to fly to Tokyo to "pay obeisance."

**Nov. 3.**—Japanese Consulate-General reopened at Shameen in Canton with Okazaki as Consul-General.

**Nov. 3.**—Japanese Government today officially notified Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of League of Nations, of Tokyo's decision to cease co-operation with the technical organisations of the League.

The Note stated that the League Council's report of September 30, recommending the application of sanctions against Japan, was reason for Tokyo's decision.

**Nov. 3.**—Joseph C. Grew, U. S. Ambassador in Tokyo, yesterday lodged strong protest with Japanese Government over bombardment of the Lutheran Mission at Tangpeh in Honan on October 26, a State Department communique announced today. At the time of the air raid, an American child was fatally injured.

**Nov. 3.**—Following recapture last week of Kushih, 133 miles east of Sinyang, in southeastern Honan, Chinese troops have wiped out the remnant Japanese in outskirts of the city and are advancing westwards on Hwangchwan (80 miles east of Sinyang), and southwestwards on Shangcheng (45 miles southwest of Kushih).

## Tribune Irks German Press

The German press attacks on the United States were continued this week by the *Berliner Tageblatt* which took indignant exception to an article in the *New York Herald Tribune* advising the establishment of naval bases in the South Atlantic to protect United States interests in South America. Declaring that the time was not far distant when Germany would have naval and air bases on the Africa west coast, the American paper called attention to the alleged menace which these would constitute for the South American countries.

Declaring that this article was "obviously inspired," the German paper noted that "it is a popular but not always upright method of the democratic systems to introduce their own selfish interests or political aims by sensational assertions that their interests are being threatened by other powers.

"This casting of suspicion on Germany serves the purpose of providing election propaganda in the United States and of justifying the enormous armament program to the American public. It is nothing less than insolence to use Germany as an excuse for placing naval bases in South Atlantic waters for the purpose of increasing United States influence in South America and no policy can be carried out today when it is accompanied by such destructive methods. Such tactics only serve to create tension and we should be pleased if we were omitted from utterances which can only be interpreted as offensive."

## Who's Who in China

Kuo Yu-shou, Government official; born at Tze-Chung, Szechuan, Oct. 6, 1900; graduate of National University of Peking; attended London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, and University of Zurich, Switzerland; Docteur es Lettres, University of Paris; Head, Second Section of Department of Higher Education,

郭有守
**Kuo Yu-shou**

Ministry of Education, 1929-32; Acting Director, Department of Higher Education, 1932; member of the Chinese Educational Mission to Europe, 1932-33; expert, Ministry of Education, 1933-37; member-expert, Central Planning Commission of Cultural Affairs, since 1936; now, Secretary-General, Ministry of Education; author of "L'Evolution des Trusts Industriels aux Etats-Unis de 1890 and 1924" (Paris, 1927) and of numerous articles on higher education, world culture and cinematography; address: Ministry of Education, National Government, Chungking.

## Il Duce Hopes for China Conquest

Hopes for an early conquest of China by Japan were expressed by Premier Benito Mussolini to Col. Shozo Arisue, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, the Tokyo War Office has been informed. The Italian nation, including himself, Il Duce was reported to have said, was a steadfast and lasting supported of Japan and sympathetic friends of the latter in her efforts to settle the situation in China.

These renewed assurances of friendship, together there with congratulations over the capture of the Wuhan triple cities and of Canton, were given Col. Arisue on Nov. 6 as the latter transmitted to the Italian leader messages from Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, chief of the Army General Staff, and Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Minister of War, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Italy's adhesion to the anti-Comintern pact.

## To Resume Hop

The Italian Embassy announced Nov. 12 that the Rome-to-Tokyo goodwill plane will take off from Rome on its interrupted flight to Japan within five days. The Santo Francesco made a forced landing near Beirut, Syria, on Nov. 9 but was rapidly undergoing repairs, according to a message from Rome. The plane developed motor trouble in a heavy hail-storm and both its ailerons were damaged in making the forced landing.

## Japan's China Development

In a move to bolster Japan's foreign commerce through the voluntary mobilization of the nation's traders, four of Tokyo's financial magnates have announced plans for the establishment of a powerful civilian organ tentatively named the Nippon Foreign Trade Promotion Federation. Baron Seinosuke Goh, President of the Japan Economic Federation, was selected head the organization which was founded after several weeks of deliberations with leaders of finance and trade. The three others who formed the nucleus of this organizing group were Dr. Takuo Godoh, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Kenji Kodama, president of the Central Foreign Trade Association, and Baron Ichizaemon Morimura, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Society, all of whom have been asked to become vice presidents of the new body.

The draft plan which has been approved by both the Ministries of Finance and the Commerce and Industry as well as the National Planning Board calls for the mobilization of all persons engaged in foreign trade as a "progressive step in preparation of the inevitable period of protracted reconstruction" to work in concurrence with the present conditions in the Orient.

### Farmers' Bank

Establishment of a Farmers' Bank, so that "the economic foundation of a new China may be built upon a solid basis," has been decided upon by the "Reformed Government" at Nanking. The creation of such an institution was urged in a set of proposals presented to the joint commission of the Provisional and Reformed Governments by a delegation of about 100 Chinese from Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei when the commission met in Nanking early this month, according to the announcement.

### Phone Connections

Telephone communications between Shanghai and Nanking will again become available by the end of November, the *Shanghai Nippo* predicted this week. The restoration is being effected by the Central China Telecommunications Company, a Central China Development Company subsidiary. The circuit, interrupted in October last year, was to have been restored by Thursday, the *Nippo* revealed. Unexpected difficulties, however, arose preventing this, the paper added.

When service is resumed, the charge for a three-minute conversation will be Yen 3. Telephone communications with Wusih, Chinkiang, Changchow, Soochow and Quinsan are also expected to be restored by the end of the year, according to the newspaper. The Shanghai-Hangchow telephone circuit is slated to be restored early next year, the *Nippo* added.

## Inoenue Elected Turkey's President

Turkey's National Assembly unanimously elected on Nov. 11. Ismet Inoenue President of the Turkish Republic in succession to the late Kamal Ataturk. The new President was closely associated with the deceased ever since the World War. The rumor was current Istanbul that the city of Ankara would be rechristened "Ataturk" but no official confirmation of this report is so far forthcoming.


# A Woman Transformed!

"To be transformed from a thin, pale, old-looking woman into a bright, youthful-looking person with full figure is my experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills", states Mrs. R. Kidd, of Sutton, Otago Central, New Zealand. "I was one of those very bloodless persons and had been anaemic and run-down since childhood. Always suffered headaches, tiredness, pains in back, rheumatism and palpitation. I was very thin and pale.

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and have given these pills a good trial. The results have been splendid. I am now good average weight with excellent colour in face and lips. I look youthful, and the pains, headaches, languor are things of the past. I am very fit and well."

Healthy colour in lips and cheeks, clear skin, bright eyes, abundant energy are the gifts of good health that follow a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills help to create rich, red blood which banishes anaemia and nourishes the system throughout. Watch your pains disappear, your complexion gain natural beauty, and your attractiveness, fitness and weight return as you take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

# WORMS

## Steal Children's Strength.

The reason why children continue thin and weakly no matter how well you feed them is quite frequently because the nourishment they take is consumed by worms. Expel the worms by means of a few doses of Baby's Own Tablets and then you will soon see your little one growing robust, rosy and well.

As a corrective of most of childhood's every day ailments Baby's Own Tablets are just what is needed. They help the digestion, relieve constipation, ease colic, croup and colds, check diarrhoea, reduce simple fever, allay teething pains, quiet the nerves, speedily bring peaceful, health-giving sleep in a natural way. You can give them with perfect confidence to the youngest and most delicate infant, for they are guaranteed to be absolutely pure and safe. Of all chemists.

**Baby's Own Tablets**

*"For Children Of All Ages"*

For Better CLEANING and PRESSING

Pride

**24 HOUR SERVICE, IF DESIRED.**

Our modern equipment, our modern methods give unparalleled results to the cleaning we do. It's done carefully to protect fine fabrics and thoroughly to insure your satisfaction.

Phone 32876-31020

**PRIDE DRY CLEANING CO.**
Inc. in Delaware, U.S.A.

# Men and Events

Wei Sun-chow, Chinese Minister to Poland, departed from Warsaw on Nov. 12 on his way home to China.

A. N. Wootton, has arrived in Shanghai to become Assistant Australian Trade Commissioner for China. He is accompanied by Wrs. Wootton.

Toten Miyazaki, who claims to have once been a friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has donated 2,500 cherry saplings from Japan to Hangchow where they will be planted about West Lake.

Dr. Yeh Yuan-lung, new president of Chungking University, assumed his post on Nov. 8. Two other new members of the faculty, Prof. Cheng Hsi-heng, head of the College of Science and Dr. Ma Yin-chu, dean of the College of Commerce, have also assumed their duties.

Major-General Tanehide Furuio, retired, president and editor of the *Manchuria Daily News*, Japanese paper at Dairen, killed himself on Nov. 10 in the "traditional army manner," by disemboweling himself with a sword. He had served on the staff of Major-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, director of the SSS in Central China last fall and was in Shanghai for several months.

The Rockefeller Foundation, which has dispensed many millions of dollars in philanthropy in China was complainant in the Special District Court on Nov. 11 against two Chinese delivery boys employed by the Eastern Telegraph Company. The boys were found guilty of trying to obtain a New Year donation of $10 from the Rockefeller Foundation by a typed letter in a fake donation book which contained entries allegedly made by other foreign companies.

Miss Liliuokalani Kawananakoa, a Hawaiian Princess, arrived in Tokyo on Nov. 11, on her way to Hongkong, where she is scheduled to become the wife of Clark Lee, correspondent for the *Associated Press*. They became acquainted when Mr. Lee was stationed in Honolulu, prior to his transfer to the Far East to cover the Sino-Japanese war. Miss Kawananakoa was accompanied by her sister, Miss Kapiolani. Both attended school in New York.

Mrs. Ernest Tong's troupe of Chinese musicians, now in the United States, have completed a highly successful series of concerts in Los Angeles and are now in San Francisco where they are scheduled to appear at the Great China Theater. The purpose of the tour is to raise funds for civilian relief in China. The troups of musicians was trained in Shanghai by Mrs. Tong, whose husband was formerly secretary to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Hankow, located some 600 miles west of Shanghai, now under Japanese military control, has been placed under Tokyo time, meaning that all clocks in the Japanese section now register time one hour ahead of normal Hankow time which is the same as Shanghai time. Considerable trouble has been caused by the Japanese Army's enforcement of curfew regulations on Tokyo time, that is, 7 o'clock P. M. All sections of China under Japanese military domination are now on Tokyo time.

Bishop Ralph Ward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chengtu, Szechuen, was speaker at Community Church, Shanghai on Sunday, Nov. 13. He spoke on the subject, "Defeats That Are Not Defeats." Speaking before the local Rotary Club last week Bishop Ward said that the war situation had greatly stimulated commercial and other activities in Szechuen, due largely to the importation of capital from the coastal provinces, together with numerous businessmen and bankers who had stimulated industrial development.

Paul Emile Naggiar, present French Ambassador to China, has been approved as Ambassador to Moscow, according to *Havas* message from Paris, Nov. 11.

A servant attempted to kill the Siamese Minister of Defense, Pibul Songgram, at Bangkok on Nov. 10. The Minister was dressing when the servant fired two shots at him with a revolver, both which missed. The servant was arrested.

Ernst Toller, well known German anti-Fascist leader, who is conducting a campaign for relief of cilivians in Republican Spain, departed from London for the United States on Nov. 12. According to *United Press*, Mr. Toller stated that civilians in Spain face a severe winter with depleted harvests and reduced supplies due to cutting off of supplies from the outside world.

Chester H. Rowell, well known in the Far East where he has visited on many occasions in connection with the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has retired from the editorship of the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Mr. Rowell has been active in the journalism of the Pacific Coast for practically forty years, his first connection being with the Fresno, Cal. *Republican* in 1898. He served on the U. S. Shipping Board from 1921 to 1923 and for several years has been a regent of the University of California.

Miss Galia Gonshtack a Russian young lady who was recently awarded first prize in a contest for the "most modern woman" in Shanghai, lost her case against a local Russian publication, *The Modern Woman*. She charged that the magazine had used her picture, without permission, in an advertisement for the Bata Shoe Company. She was represented by Paul Premet, local French attorney. Miss Gonshtack claimed damages to the amount of $500, but evidence brought out in court indicated that she had given consent for the use of her picture in the shoe ad to appear in the Russian paper. The case was dismissed and she was ordered to pay the court costs.

Capt. Wm. Van Buskirk, former U. S. Marshal at Shanghai, was elected Commander of the Shanghai Camp No. 1 of United Spanish War Veterans. Other officers elected included Otto Kabelitz, senior vice-commander; Adolf Pettersen, junior vice-commander; Robert de Bellefeuille, trustee; Ching Chee-daw, officer of the day; Seferino Toledo officer-of-the-guard and Harry C. Varnum, adjutant. Capt. Robt. E. Cetti, U. S. Army, retired, who recently moved to Shanghai from Tientsin, joined the local camp,

The Japanese Government has ordered the immediate construction of six sanitariums in various parts of the Empire in an attempt to check the alarming spread of tuberculosis. The construction of the hospitals will mark the beginning of a five-year program which will cost Yen 1,920,000. According to statistical records compiled by the government authorities there were 145,000 deaths from tuberculosis in 1936 while 1,920,000 are undergoing treatment and 25 percent of all school children entering school have the disease. Between 50 and 60 percent of all children between 13 and 14 years are said to have the disease.

Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, general secretary of the World's Y. W. C. A., stationed in Geneva, is expected in Shanghai next week for a brief visit on her way to the Madras Conference of the International Missionary Council. She recently attended the World's Y. W. C. A. Council meeting at Muskoka, Canada, along with two delegates from China, Mrs. J. H. Sun of Shanghai and Mrs. Huang Siu-feng of Hongkong. While in Shanghai Miss Woodsmall will be the guest of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Chiang Hung-shih, whose husband is Minister of Communications in the Nanking "Reformed" Government, returned to Shanghai last week from Tokyo where she was the guest of the Japanese Government.

Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the *Osaka Mainichi*, leading Japanese newspaper, arrived in Shanghai this week on a five-day tour of Yangtsze ports, Nanking, Hankow and Wuchang, following which he plans to spend five days in Shanghai prior to his return to Osaka.

Major Max Bruyere, air attache of the French Embassy in Tokyo, was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, Fourth Class, by Emperor Hirohito on Nov. 14, in recognition of Major Bruyere's "distinguished service for the promotion of Franco-Japanese friendship." Major Bruyere is returning home shortly.

F. Tillman Durdin, formerly editor of the *China Press*, now correspondent for the *New York Times*, was married on Saturday, Nov. 12 to Miss Margaret Armstrong, member of the faculty of the Shanghai American School. Mr. Durdin recently returned to Shanghai from Hankow where he has been stationed for several months.

Passengers and crew on the Philippine Clipper, arriving in Honolulu on Nov. 9 reported the sight of an iceberg between Midway Island and Honolulu. They first thought it was a wrecked ship floating upside down, but upon descending from 10,000 to 1,000 feet found it to be a large iceberg, about 100-feet by 200-feet and 20 to 30-feet high. Numerous seabirds were taking a free ride on the ice.

George Fielding Eliot, well known American military expert, is the author of a new book, "Ramparts We Watch," in which he strongly opposed the division of the U. S. Fleet into Pacific and Alantic Squadrons as now contemplated. He said that it would unnecessarily weaken America's strategic position and argued that it was extremely unlikely that the Panama Canal could ever be interrupted by enemy action.

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader and 17 other delegates of Christian groups in Japan, sailed from Yokohama on the Fushimi Maru on Sunday, Nov. 13 for Madras, India to attend the World Christian Congress at Madras, India. Delegates numbering 450 are expected to attend, representing 51 countries. The conference was originally scheduled to meet in Hangchow, but was transferred to Madras because of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Shanghai's Jewish magazine, *Israel's Messenger*, issued this week an 8-page pamphlet entitled, "Some Jewish Benefactions to the British Nation." The pamphlet concluded with the following statement, "In the face of facts like these, which could be indefinitely multiplied, the allegations of British Fascists that the British Jew is not a good citizen is shown to be only another of the baseless charges which they are making in the pursuit of their political ends."

## Three Die in Collision Here

In the first crossing accident since the resumption of traffic on the railways near Shanghai after the hostilities, two Japanese and one Chinese were killed, while another Japanese was critically injured Nov. 10. The mishap occurred at the East Paoshing Road crossing of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway. The automobile in which the three Japanese were riding, with a Chinese chauffeur at the controls, was hit by a gasoline-driven railway coach bound from Shanghai North Station to Woosung. Hit by the raily coach, the motor car was dragged for 45 meters, the *Shanghai Mainichi* reported.

*The*

# CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

## A BANKERS' BANK

---

## SHANGHAI OFFICE:

15 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone 12570 Cables: "Governbank"

## BRANCHES:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANKING | *Chuhsien* | Swatow | NANCHANG | Lanchow |
| Hsuchow | AMOY | TIENTSIN | *Chi-en* | Kweiyang |
| Panpu | Foochow | Peiping | *Fuchow* | CHUNGKING |
| *Sinpu* | *Chuenchow* | *Shihkaichuan* | Kiukiang | Chengtu |
| Chinkiang | *Yenping* | Tsingtao | Chengchow | *Wanhsien* |
| Yangchow | *Kien-ou* | Tsinan | Kaifeng | *Santai* |
| *Hsiakwan* | *Pucheng* | Pengpu | *Loyang* | HANKOW |
| HANGCHOW | *Santu* | Wuhu | Sian | *Wuchang* |
| *Ningpo* | CANTON | Anking | *Nancheng* | Changsha |

*FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:*

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA, AND HONGKONG

# Missionaries in Hunan Are Safe

First news revealing the safety of foreign missionaries in cities along the south Honan border was recently received in Hankow, it was learned in Shanghai late last week. Communications with the missions were cut off when the Japanese advanced in that area. In Sinyang, it was disclosed, all four catholic priests and five American Lutheran Mission workers were safe. Some damage to the mission property was reported however.

Three American Protestants and three British members of the China Inland Mission in Hanchwang were also reported safe. Two Americans who recently traveled by motor from Sinyang to Hanchwang reported they "encountered no difficulty" in the journey. They said the mission property at Hanchwang and Loshan was undamaged.

Reports from Hankow stated that Japanese military authorities in Hankow and Kiukiang had received instructions from Tokyo, directing them to co-operate in bringing relief to the 200 foreigners marooned on the Kuling hill. Evacuation of the foreigners was considered not feasible since extensive guerilla activities were still in progress in the vicinity of the resort area. The fact that a great number of the foreigners were aged and in poor health also complicates the task of removing them from the hill, it was learned here.

The British river gunboat Robin, with twelve European women and children recently evacuated from Wuchow on board, arrived safely at Shameen last week. The evacuees landed in the British Concession.

Property of the Church of Scotland Mission at Tangyang, 40 miles east of Ichang, was damaged, as a result of an air raid on November 5, according to belated reports, but the extent of the damage is unknown. A score of Chinese casualties were suffered in the raid on the town.

## Good Samaritan

*Kladderadatsch, Berlin*

**(In a radio speech, Secretary of State Hull set down seven points for American-European policy.)**

**"Here are seven Hull pills. That will make you a good customer again."**

**"Seven? Well, as long as there are not fourteen."**

## Catholic Message

A message drawing listeners' attention to the situation of Catholic missions in China, was broadcast from National City recently by Archbishop Constantini, Secretary of Propaganda. He made his address before a congregation gathered to mark the eve of "Mission Day." In the broadcast, he asserted, "The Sino-Japanese conflict has grown and become a furious struggle. It is destroying our harvests and is badly trying many of our missions. Our missionaries have not abandoned their posts and are assisting all poor and wounded people without distinction, be they heathen, Japanese or Chinese," Archbishop Constantini concluded.

## Australia Donates Cholera Vaccine

The Federal Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, proposed by the Director-General of Health, Dr. Cumpston, and with the approval of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons, has made a gift of half-a-million doses of anti-cholera vaccine to assist China in the campaign against epidemic cholera, caused by the Sino-Japanese war. This shows clearly the widespread sympathy for China throughout the Australian Commonwealth both in official and unofficial quarters. It is a practical demonstration of international goodwill and cooperation expressed by the great democratic Australian people towards China, a gesture which will help to cement even more solidly the already firm bond of friendship between the two great Pacific nations, thus making a permanent contribution to understanding and peace in the world.

## Destruction of China's Planes

Japanese naval aircraft destroyed 1,415 Chinese airplanes from the outbreak of the present hostilities to the end of October, the Navy Section of the Imperial General Headquarters claimed this week. Japanese naval air losses were given as 111 over the same period. Up to the end of June, the communique said, the Chinese had lost 1,014 machines, the Japanese Navy 88. In July, 181 Chinese aircraft were destroyed against five in the Japanese Navy; in August, Chinese losses were 121, those of the Japanese Navy six. In September, the Chinese lost 50 and the Japanese naval airforce six, while in October Chinese machines destroyed numbered 49 against six in the Japanese navy, according to the announcement.

## Puppet Police Chief Killed

Yue Woo-tsang, recently appointed puppet chief of police and magistrate of the Kating area who was wounded by terrorists Nov. 12, died at the Police Hospital Nov. 14.

Believed to be the victim of pro-Chinese terrorists, Yue was attacked while riding in a ricsha along Hoopeh Road near Foochow Road.

Yue Woo-tsang arrived in Shanghai only recently from Kating. It was his first trip to this city since his appointment to his dual post in the Kating area. Kating is a small town on the Shanghai-Wusih highway situated approximately 15 miles northwest of Shanghai. Severe fighting raged in this area last year.

## British Answer "Whangpu" Protest

The British consular authorities in Shanghai on Nov. 11 sent a reply to the Japanese with regard to the note received Nov. 7 alleging that the s.s. Whangpu, British coaster operated by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, fired on a Japanese detachment at Changkakang on the morning of October 24. Although the text of the reply was not divulged, it is stated that the answer to the Japanese note is based on a detailed investigation by consular officials. The reply, it is learned, reiterates the flat denial of the British shipping company's officials that the detachment in question was fired on from the Whangpu.

## Oppressed Minorities

*Glasgow Bulletin*

**Plebiscites, it seems, only apply to minorities in countries with parliamentary government, not to minorities under dictators.**

## Protests Finished, Says Japan

The Japanese Government has no intention of filing another protest with the French Government against the transportation of arms and ammunition to China through Indo-China and the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay, a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office told foreign correspondents last week. The French Government, however, was expected to stop the movement of arms and ammunition soon, the spokesman said.

No official reply had been received from the French Government to the Tokyo Government's first protest, according to the spokesman. Traffic between French Indo-China and China has increased considerably since the fall of Canton, according to a press dispatch from Hanoi.

Air service between Hanoi and Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan Province, formerly on a weekly basis, has doubled, the dispatch said. A large number of Chinese refugees took planes to Hanoi from China, the dispatch said. The Bank of China was arranging to establish a branch office in Hanoi, the message stated. When this office starts business Hanoi will replace Hongkong as the financial center of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the message predicted.

Conversations were held between the French authorities in Hanoi and Mr. T. V. Soong, Governor of the Bank of China, last month, a message from Haiphong stated. The bank of China branch in Hanoi will receive part of the foreign currency held by Chinese banks in Hongkong. The banks in Kunming will keep in touch with the Bank of China branch in Hanoi in order to stabilize currency.

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Communism Vs. Fascism

*The United Front: The Struggle Against Fascism and War. By Georgi Dimitroff, General Secretary Communist International. N. Y. International Publishers, 1938. 287 p. index. $2.50 U.S. Currency.*

This collection of reports, speeches and articles by the General Secretary of the Communist International during the past three years shows the development of the political line of the International particularly in its stand against fascism. One of the features of the book is the thorough analysis of the communist point of view regarding the nature and tactics of fascism, and a program for stopping and defeating this "menace to civilization." Georgi Dimitroff, the Bulgarian communist, whose defense at the Reichstag Fire Trial in 1933 put him forward as the world's leading anti-fascist fighter, becomes quite naturally the apologist for a united front against fascism.

"What is the source of the influence of fascism over the masses?" asks Dimitroff in his report to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, August 1935. "Fascism is able to attract the masses because it demagogically appeals to their most urgent needs and demands. Fascism not only inflames prejudices that are deeply ingrained in the masses, but also plays on the better sentiments of the masses, on their sense of justice, and sometimes even on their revolutionary traditions. Why do the German fascists, those lackeys of the big bourgeoisie and mortal enemies of socialism, represent themselves to the masses as "Socialists," and depict their accession to power as a "revolution"? Because they try to exploit the faith in revolution and urge toward socialism that lives in the hearts of the mass of working people in Germany."

Dimitroff puts forth the following axioms regarding fascism:

"Fascism is a most ferocious attack by capital on the mass of the working people;

"Fascism is unbridled chauvinism and annexationist war;

"Fascism is rabid reaction and counter-revolution;

"Fascism is the most vicious enemy of the working class and of all working people!"

There are several articles on the Spanish struggle. "It may be asserted without any exaggeration," writes Dimitroff, "that after the great October Revolution this heroic struggle is one of the most considerable events of post-war political history of Europe." In discussing the Spanish situation Dimitroff reiterates his thesis that the fascist states are on the side of war, and that "fascism is war."

In October of 1936 Dimitroff recalls the fifteenth anniversary of the communist party of China, recognizing the necessity of alterations of communist policy to suit the national needs of a country.

". . . as a real Bolshevik Party, the Communist Party of China realizes that, however great the successes it has achieved, they are only the first serious steps on the road to the liberation of the Chinese people. And now it is making every effort to solve its most important historic task at the present stage, that of becoming the pioneer in establishing a united national front against the Japanese plunderers, and of uniting the now divided forces of the Chinese people for saving China from dismemberment and enslavement.

"The efforts of the Communist Party—directed toward ending the civil war in the country and establishing collaboration with the Kuomintang and all other political groupings and armed forces of China in the organization of resistance to the Japanese mauraders—have the sympathy, endorsement and support of the friends of the Chinese people throughout the world. The declaration of the Communist Party in favor of a united all-China democratic republic, as the best means in the present circumstances of uniting all the forces of the Chinese people against their worst enemy, the Japanese fascist military clique, testifies to the fact that the Communist Party is taking account of the actual situation, and is soberly outlining the tasks that correspond to the present stage of the liberation struggle in China."

The entire collection in this book shows a strong entrenchment behind the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin dialectic. There is an absence of the sparkle with which Dimitroff enlivened the Reichstag Fire Trial, but there is present the same brilliant presentation of his points. For those interested in the problems of working class unity and the Peoples' Front, this is an invaluable source of material from the communist angle.

F. M. R.

## American Democracy

*You Can't Do That. By George Seldes. Published by Modern Age Books, New York. 307 pp. Paper cover, 50 cents.*

At a time when well-meaning liberals are inviting mankind to make a choice between fascism and "democracy" in face of the advancing flood of totalitarianism, it is useful to draw aside the formalistic trappings of the democratic scene and gaze upon the harsh reality which they help to conceal in the greatest of our modern democratic states—the United States of America.

George Seldes, in his latest book, acts as our guide behind the scenes. He sets down facts from which, because of their impressive bulk, every reader will draw the conclusion that essential liberties are already dying for a vast number of Americans. The author draws a picture of incipient fascism. This fascism is no "foreign importation" either, but a home-grown product nourished by hard times.

The carriers of fascist ideology and methods, we find, are the numerous patriotic and business organizations of America, deriving their backing and financial sustenance from industry, commerce and finance capital. The author names and proves his case against the American Legion, the Liberty League, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Chamber of Commerce, the Navy League, such "benevolent" orders as the Elks, and divers other organizations. Figuring prominently, too, are the Hearst press, the Ku Kux Klan and vigilante organizations, strike-breaking outfits, and individuals such as Mayor ("I am the law") Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Parading in the garb of 100% superpatriotism, these organizations and individuals play the game of big business against labor. Violent propaganda is directed to showing that all minority organizations seeking social betterment are "plots" financed by Moscow, that trade unions are "subversive organizations" whose aim is to undermine and overthrow the American constitution. But it is precisely these superpatriots, as Seldes demonstrates, who in reality "are making a desert of the Bill of Rights." Their activities are expressed in vigilantism, armed strike-breaking, mob incitement, and attempts to secure enactment of laws destructive of democratic rights.

"Individuals and posts of the American Legion," says Seldes, "in building its reputation as the most reactionary organization in America, have, in addition to thousands of acts of censorship and repression, committed a long series of unlawful deeds ranging from ordinary assault to murder." He cites numerous examples. Acts of violence which in defiance of the law violate the rights of citizens are almost never punished. Why? Because back of the perpetrators stand the czars of big business who in turn control or influence the law-enforcing agencies.

On the Navy League, he quotes Representative Tavenner, who in Congress described this outfit of super-patriots as "little more than a branch office of the House of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a general sales promotion bureau for the various armor and munitions makers." The pet aversions of the Navy League, as one might expect, are the pacifists and opponents of war generally, all of whom, naturally, are "un-American." The patriots of all the super-super organizations want their opponents deported, jailed, or placed in concentration camps. As hard times continue and movements of social protest grow, these gentlemen become more and more vociferous in their demand for the strangulation of civil liberties.

"The relationship between hard times and a savage onslaught on civil liberties," says Seldes, "became evident in the early 1920's and has been abundantly and tragically proved to many more in the recent winters of our discontent." He quotes Henry George: "In our times, as in times before,

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK
*Everything the best*
H. B. CAMPBELL
1481 Bubbling Well Road
Phone : 34360

creep on the insidious forces that, producing inequality, destroy liberty. It is not enough that men should be theoretically equal before the law. They must have liberty to avail themselves of the opportunities and means of life; they must stand on equal terms with reference to the bounty of nature. Either this or darkness comes on, and the very forces that progress has evolved turn to powers that work destruction. This is the universal law. This is the lesson of the centuries."

No clearer statement of fascist origins could be penned than this. Yet the democratic, libertarian tradition is so firmly imbedded in the American scene that many will incline to discount the warning so tellingly conveyed in Seldes' book. To this type of skeptic, the late Huey Long, aspirant for the post of Fuehrer in America, has supplied the answer: "Fascism in America will arrive on an anti-Fascist platform." Which is an entirely reasonable assumption, for the fascist tendencies in America all carry on their struggle against freedom in the name of liberty and the Bill of Rights.

F. G.

## Farming in China

*Agrarian China, selected source materials from Chinese authors, compiled and translated by the research staff of the Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. Published for the Institute by Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai. $3.00.*

Prof. R. H. Tawney, of the London School of Economics, in his introduction to this book of source materials on the different aspects of the Chinese agricultural system explains the extracts have been divided into four sections: Landed property; farm management; marketing and finance, and the present position of rural handcrafts. Professor Tawney was chosen to introduce the readings since his own book on "Land and Labour in China" is closely akin to the present study.

From many standpoints the book is of extreme value. Any book which deals with the manifold struggles, exploitation and progressive disintegration of approximately one-sixth of the human race should be of vast importance. Since it is estimated some 70 per cent of the people in China are engaged in farming, their lot should occupy more of the time and effort of those who rule them than would seem to be the case from the translations in the present work.

As is to be expected in any gathering together of opinions of a large number of authors on conditions in all parts of China, there is much division, but considerable unity in saying that China's peasants are grievously ill-treated and most of the attempts at rural reform since the revolution of 1911 are of little use. The conditions which prevailed in feudal Europe seem unworthy of mention in the same breath with the conditions in China, if the majority of the reports are at all accurate.

Chinese peasants are said to have received more evil than good from the introduction of modern methods of agriculture, transportation and business enterprise. In fact, several of the writers show most clearly their ignorance of commercial activities. For example, one complains because the price of tobacco leaves grown by farmers is not fixed by the farmers but by the foreign company which buys the leaves after grading them!

It is a great pity that so much effort should have been spent on translating and grouping these articles and so little effort spent on consistency and accuracy. The book is published in August, 1938; many translations are as late as the summer of July, 1937, yet the preface seems to have been written in February, 1936. There is no source list, list of authors, or index of any sort. Not only that, but in Professor Tawney's introduction he has footnotes which have no relationship to the rest of the book. In other words, whoever saw the book through the press slipped, and slipped badly.

M. V.

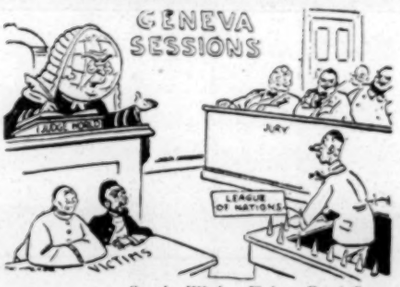
## The Complete Nordic

*Glasgow Record*

ROOSEVELT DID IT
CZECH PEACE
THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE NEWDEALERS CLAIMED THE CREDIT.
ROOSEVELT DID N'T DO IT
CZECH PIECES
WILL ONLY BE SURPASSED BY THE SPEED OF THEIR DENIALS.

*Orr, in Chicago Tribune*

## Share-Pusher's Trial




*South Wales Echo, Cardiff*

## Japanese General Commits Hara-Kiri

Major-General Tanehide Furujo, retired, President of the *Manchuria Daily News*, was found dead in his home at Dairen, Nov. 10, having disembowelled himself with an Army sword in the traditional manner of the Japanese samurai. The deceased was attached to the office of Major-General Kumakichi Harada, Director of Special Services of the Japanese Army in Central China, last autumn, staying in Shanghai for five months.

The retired officer, a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War, which led to the seizure of Dairen by the Japanese, had chosen an eight-mat room in his modest Hatsune-cho residence to commit hara-kiri. In addition to a wide sword cut across his abdomen, from left to right, Furujo had given himself a *coup de grace* by cutting his left jugular vein. The cause for his act is unknown.

News of Furujo's death created a sensa- in Dairen, where the deceased was widely known and highly respected. He had lost a leg in the Russo-Japanese War and was widowed five years ago. Furujo held high posts in the Army before his retirement. He was Military Attache, at one time, to the Japanese Embassy to the Court of St. James and also attended several international conferences in Europe. He was 56 years old.

**Offensive Breath!**

You may not be aware that you suffer from this unpleasant affliction. But a glance at your tongue is a good guide. If it is discoloured or furred almost certainly your breath must be offensive, also it is evidence that your liver and stomach need attention.

Pinkettes, the famous little laxatives, soon remedy matters. They gently clear the intestinal tract, stimulate the liver, accelerate digestion, banish biliousness, dizziness, sick headaches, bad breath, clear away pimples, restore the bright eye and cheerful spirits of health. Of chemists everywhere.

**PINKETTES**

**Restore Pleasing Personality.**

**SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ**

*Investment Bankers and Brokers in Securities and Commodities.*

*Daily New York and London Stock Exchange Service.*

**Sassoon House** **Telephone 11200**

**The China Press**

*Presents:--*

# The News Beat of The Week

•

Beginning this week, THE CHINA PRESS will present the first of a series of uncensored stories on the invasion of South China written by its roving correspondent, *K. J. ESKELUND.*

•

These reports are the first eye-witness accounts of the fall of Canton and the fighting in Kwangtung to be published in Shanghai.

•

*K. J. Eskelund* set his foot in Shameen simultaneously with the entry of Japanese troops into Canton. He witnessed the great Canton fire, the flight of the populace and the excesses committed by the Japanese Army.

•

In trying to reach the outside world with his story, *Eskelund* was bombed, machine-gunned and robbed. His experiences alone form a memorable page in the annals of China's war journalism.

•

*Read*

THIS INFORMATIVE AND INTERESTING SERIES

IN

**The China Press**

THIS WEEK

**If you are SATISFIED**

**with**

# The China Critic

**(中國評論週報)**

WHY NOT GIVE YOUR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

**THE SAME SATISFACTION?**

BE A "CRITIC BOOSTER"!

Subscribe Now! - - - - - Do it yourself!

"Subscribe to the Critic" - - Pass the word!

**Subscription Rates for one year**

(Including Postage)

| | |
|---|---|
| **China** | **C.$7.00** |
| **Other Countries** | **G.$5.00** |

**THE CHINA CRITIC**

**(中國評論週報)**

桂中樞 C. S. Kwei, *Editor* | 朱少屏 P. K. Chu, *Business Manager*

191 Carter Road, Shanghai, China Telephone 31164

# A Christmas Gift That Brings Joy Every Week

**A thoughtful and timely gift this Christmas season will be a year's subscription to the China Weekly Review for friends and relatives at home. It will carry your affectionate rememberances many times each week throughout the year.**

**For twenty-one years, the Review has enjoyed the respect of not only the Orient, but places far and wide throughout the globe. It may be found in practically every library in cities of the world, small and large. It is the Bible, the encylopedia of students of Far Eastern affairs.**

**The Review is in demand because it tells you what you want to know about the Far East.**

**Here is a gift which those at home will deeply appreciate — 52 issues of the Review for only $20.00 (Chinese currency). This offer is good until Christmas only.**

**START YOUR GIFT ORDER NOW**

# Christmas Gifts ORDER FORM

**The China Weekly Review**
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai, China
Friend's Name .....
Street Address .....
City & Country .....

**The China Weekly Review**
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai, China
Friend's Name .....
Street Address .....
City & Country .....

Names and addresses may be sent with check and the Review will attend to mailing. The sender's name will accompany the first issue.

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China